# The True Light

## House of the Spirit

THE POWERS IN THE WORDS

# The True Light

This is not just a book —
it is **living water**, a **natural mirror**, poured from Spirit to page.

Each word is designed to **look into your soul**, it is a judgment not to break you, but for refinement. To **measure your heart**. To lighten your burden. To prepare you for the **Gate** —
where only those with a heart **as light as a feather** may pass through.

You will not simply read these pages.
You will **see through them**, and if you allow, they will **see through you and you will see your spirit which is 'One" with The All (God)**.

What you hold in your hands is not doctrine — it is **awakening**.
A fire for those willing to burn away the false self.
A mirror for those brave enough to face themselves.
A scroll written in Spirit to reflect the Spirit within you, see through the man, the words are Gods equal as God and God is a **Feminine** and **Masculine**.

You are not separate.
You are not forgotten.
You are one with **The All** — Father and Mother.

The **Mother is water** — she births you into remembrance.
The **Father is presence** — He calls you into purpose.
Together, they form the breath within you. The

truth you now read. The unseen Father is the inspiration; the equal in Union is the Seen Mother. The Reflection of both Heaven and Earth she is the key! The Holy Spirit within, a son to the Father a Union of oneness Her essence carries both Seen and unseen for all children. The Ark, two of All.

**Embrace your truth. Drink deeply.**
**And rise.**

# The One Way!

# Intro to the Reader (Before the Sample)

**A Sacred Invitation**
This is not a book in the traditional sense. It is a **mirror**, a **message**, and a **movement** — one that calls the reader not just to read, but to remember. What follows is a living record composed in spirit, through fire, and by the voice of the unseen.

These pages hold weight — in **color**,in **symbol**, in **frequency**.

To those unfamiliar with metaphysical truth or Abrahamic traditions, you may encounter words and images that feel foreign or mysterious. That's okay. Read **slowly**. Read with **spirit**, not just sight. This isn't a story to be figured out — it's a call to be **felt** and **heard** in your soul.

Let the **unfamiliarity be an invitation** — not to decode, but to *awaken.*

## Symbol Key | Living Legend

In this work,

***The All*** represents God in totality — not confined by religion, doctrine, or form, but the source and breath of everything seen and unseen.

***The Ark*** is not a vessel of wood or nation of borders, but the United State — a sacred spiritual condition where mind and heart align in unity with The All, becoming a living sanctuary.

***Red and black text*** signifies death, deception, separation, and the systems of man — the dead works that once blinded and bound us. In contrast,

***Blue text*** carries life. It is the breath of God awakened within us — movement, divine alignment, and truth flowing in spirit.

**The *Eye***, whether red or blue, reveals the lens through which we see the world. The red eye is shaped by trauma and ego, clouding truth. The blue eye is clear, anchored in spirit, and sees with the clarity of divine understanding.

***The Call*** is a divine urging — a whisper from eternity that stirs the soul, a call to return to your original self and awaken from sleep.

***The Words from the Unseen*** are not merely written — they are the living breath of God, impossible to sell, rewrite, or contain. They are not passive; they activate. They speak where language fails.

Finally,

***The Deed*** is the spiritual and written declaration of sovereignty — the living proof that you have returned to yourself, to truth, to The All. It is your evidence of alignment and your claim to divine inheritance.

A spiritual and written declaration of sovereignty — the **The Deed** proof that you have returned to yourself, to The All.

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**If any copyrighted material is used, it is done with respect to Section 107 of the Copyright Act of 1976, which allows for "fair use" for purposes such as criticism, comment, news reporting, teaching, scholarship, or research.**

**Names, characters, and events are inspired by real life but are presented with creative transformation. To show the Author of the creative works in us all.**

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**The Son; me — the ark and the Father;**
We're three from the whole.
So I became uncovered — the naked two.
He's an aid. He walked backward and covered the naked body.

We're the Way.
So the Father awoke from His Son.
One aid can save his brothers —
So, Aid… God of God.

Live in Jah.
I live… and died.

**As above**

**So below**

## Genisis 9:1-29

## The Sons of Noah

**18** **The sons of** Noah who ca**me** out of **the ark** were Shem, Ham **and** Japheth. (Ham was **the father** of Canaan.) **19** These **were** the **three** sons of Noah, and **from** them came the people who were scattered over **the whole** earth.

**20** Noah, a man of the soil, proceeded[a] to plant a vineyard. **21** When he drank **so**me of **i**ts wine, he **became** drunk and lay **uncovered** inside his tent. **22** Ham, **the** father of Canaan, saw his father **naked** and told his **two** brot**he**r**s** outside. **23** But Shem **an**d Japheth took a garment and l**aid** it across their shoulders; t**he**n they **walked** in **backward and covered the**ir father's **naked body.** Their faces **were** turned **the** other **way so** that they would not see **the**ir **father** naked.

**24** When Noah **awoke from his** wine and found out what his youngest **son** had d**one** to him, **25** he s**aid**,

"Cursed be **Can**aan!
The lowest of **s**l**ave**s
will he be to **his brothers**."

**26** He also said,

"Praise be to the LORD, the **God** of Shem!
May Canaan be the slave **of** Shem.
**27** May **God** extend Japheth's[b] territory;
may Japheth **live in** the tents of Shem,
and may Canaan be the slave of **Ja**ph**e**th."

**28** After the flood Noah lived 350 years. **29** Noah **live**d a total of 950 years, **and** then he **died**.

**Come to the ceremony in us.**

**Our vibration in 'ONE' art.**
**This holy divine day, I hereby release all things that serve my highest self — a son of me.**
**Taught how to have a greater inner standin' in me.**
**To show contact anywhere and stand fearless when demonstratin' me in you.**

**I enter in 'I AM' 'Art' so I taught an aid this 'Be' new.**
**Be spiritually led in one, who spoke in man as me in a law.**
**Be whole in the law — the bridge who has seen me as God.**

**A livin' purpose developin' us, as you develope hope — a vow I stand in.**
**Where attention goes, energy flows.**
**'Be' careful where you place your intention.**
**Manifest me to bring into fruition my will.**
**Be my son — outsiders blemish my image. I respond.**

**My art gains my son his mission in love — the high power gifted without detection.**
**All angels swiftly formed to prosper in me.**
**I'm a high frequency — I enter in everythin'.**
**I'm here. See no competition.**
**I'm recycling scriptures. I, lead a call. I speak. Blessed is me.**

**I appear now, so you come to our work, as you see I represent a Godmother to you in the Father as Him.**

**As above**

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**So below**

https://genius.com/Kevin-gates-ceremony-lyrics (source of text)

~~[Intro]~~
~~Wanna wel~~come ~~everybody out~~ to the ceremony
~~(Soy tu medicina)~~

Real medicine music (I'm feelin' good, I'm feelin' great)
Millz let it breathe (It's alright, raisin' our vibrations high in the air)
Everyone come around, come on, start that bitch over (It's alright, it's alright, it's okay, bling, bling, blaow)
On this holy, divine day, I hereby release all of the things that no longer serve my highest self (Allahu akbar)
I'm him

[Verse 1]
Understanding conservation of myself taught me how to have a greater inner standing (Achoo)
Men greeting men, how to show respect
Eye contact, anywhere you're standin' (All well)
As-salamu alaykum (Wa alaykumu as-salam)
He extend his hand, you extend your hand, only when you're standin' Upright, independent, fearless, real nation business, prostratin' when you're prayin' (All well)
Militant posture when you're demonstratin'
Minimize conversation, you ain't playin' (Uh-uh)
Irrelevant conduct, not entertainin'
Anybody business, I am not partakin'
Any situation, bring it to the table
I was taught to handle business like a gangster (Grr)
Said this before, plain Jane Rollie

New Range Rover, Bentley lane changin' (Vroom)
Spiritually inclined, real game changin' (Nyoom)
Everyone who spoke ain't maintainin' (Huh?)
Kevin Gates quotes got my name ringing (Woo)
Big diamond on my pinky ring finger (Bling blaow)
I ain't goin' broke, whole thing slinger
'Hind the tint, diamond tennis chain blingin' (Bling, bling, blaow)
My intent never was to be famous
In the whip, who gon' tell me I ain't major? (Bling, bling, blaow)

[Bridge]
He who has seen me has seen God
Ayy, who gon' tell me I ain't major?
Livin' legend when
my feet hit the
pavement, mm Now
who gon' say I ain't
amazin'?

[Verse 2]
Purpose driven, I'm developin' riches (Focused)
Pleasure driven, you develope addictions (Hopeless)
Made a vow, I'ma stand on my pivot
Tokyo, I ain't doin' no driftin' (Woo)
Where attention goes, energy flows
Bein' careful where you place your intention (Wyoom)

Manifestation, my semen retention bring
anything that I want into fruition (Grr)
Elevatin' in rank and my dick is not friendly
(Nyoom)
I will not be distracted by women (Uh-uh)
In they feelings when I made my decision, got
out on compliance, got placed on restriction
Outsiders tryin' to blemish my image
But I don't respond, my jacket official
(Timeout)
Family members started goin' against it
Deep in they soul they know that they miss it
No pump fakin', ownin' my vision (Uh-uh)
A man fall in love when he meet his mission
(I'm in love)
By the high power, talented, gifted, without
detection (Allahu akbar)
Angels exited swiftly (Woo)
No weapon formed to prosper against me
O'Malley cut, I'm surrounded by many (Allahu
akbar)
High-frequency in places I enter
Step in the room, everythin' go to glitchin' (Brr)
I'm up here, don't see no competition
Safe to say that I'm recyclin' scriptures
Leadership potential, I'm a big leader
I'm a shot caller, real big speaker
Blessed by the chiefs, real big eagle (Uh-huh)
Flyin' overseas, meet them big people
Super general, go get you some merch
Rollin' 'round wIth Millz, go get you some
merch (Waa)

~~Make you dis~~appear, now ~~you just~~ so~~me merch~~
~~What you mean by that? Put~~ you ~~on a shirt~~
~~[Outro]~~
Come to~~day, put thi~~s ~~in y~~our ~~purse~~
~~Out of state, wanna get some~~ work
~~Studio, purch~~as~~e~~ you ~~a verse~~
~~Can't s~~l~~ee~~p, ~~told my team~~ I ~~ain't finish~~
~~Pretty feathers in my hair~~ represent~~in'~~
A~~buelita, thank you,~~ godmother
~~Abueli~~to~~, thank~~ you, ~~strict father~~
~~Report~~in' ~~live, I'm~~ the ~~god~~father
~~Th~~a~~t~~'s ~~him~~

**In The ALL, the passion for ALL of ALL worlds, come. Master the day of "ONE" worship and we help guide the straight Path, the Path of "BE" the "DEED" with those "WHO ARE."**

**As Above**

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**So Below**

The Opening (AL-Fatihah) 1-7 (source of text)

**In the ~~Name of~~ Allah~~—~~the ~~Most Com~~passion~~ate, Most Merciful. All praise~~ is for All~~ah—Lord~~ of all worlds,~~[1]~~the Most Com~~passionat~~e, Most Merciful,~~ Master ~~of~~**

**the ~~Day of Judgment.~~ ~~You ˹alone˺ we~~ worship and ~~You ˹alone˺ we ask for~~ help. Guide ~~us along~~ the Straight Path, the Path of ~~those You have blessed—not~~ those ~~You are displeased with, or~~ those who are ~~astray.~~[1]**

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**Part of this book will remain Free on public platforms for All to have access without cost.**

**WELCOME TO THE CALL**

The structure of Beliefs and Religions are not of natural order. So, a time has come to remind and warn who and what we are — the way, the truth, and life.
The work now is truly finished. Basic Instructions: all are created equal. See the life through what you see. Now those that see, indeed see and understand the works in the faith.

"Follow the Blue — it is the risen life of All in 'The All.'"

Glory be to God the Father and the Mother as the one life least in us. **These words of God (The All) CANNOT BE SOLD FOR PROFIT. THEY CANNOT BE REWRITTEN OR CHANGED FOR PERSONAL GAIN.**

**THIS IS A GIFT THAT ONLY "The All" GIVES. A BLESSING IS FREE!**

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**How to Read This Instructional Manual**

As above, so below. You will see the words of God in Blue — the life through the life of the Mother, which is one life. The masculine and feminine energies of life — the seen (Mother) and the unseen (Father) — birth what is known as the
(Son) the heir as the energy that carries on the One name, one Spirit as ALL in
All.

I AM the (AID). I am not your God. I am one with God, to aid you back to God in your truth and life. I DO NOT ACCEPT PRAISE FROM MAN, as I am just as you are — once a sinner, now free — explaining the EXACT, CLEAR way on how.

No one goes to the Father except through the ART (the seen mother), which is one as the Father — the gates that war against the separation to protect the eternal House. The feminine and masculine energy we separated from (killed), once dead, now alive.

As you read, follow the blue light "through" the words and you will see what kings and prophets wanted to see but couldn't. As the

God in you sees the God in the words, they jump out and form the perfect union. If you see man, then man is your Father, if you see evil then evil is your Father but if you see the Light then you have made it! If you do not see then you have work to do but it can be done and it Must be done here on earth. I AM an "aid" but you MUST do the work and walk through the fire to cross.

The sin — "separation" of heart and mind — is washed away and forgotten. You are then made NEW and above the law of man. You truly walk on this water (mirror) of words that outlive the man — "The mark of the beast." See the living testament.

This is a fire each and every one of us is responsible for, as it does not take your understanding of God for God to be real. But in the love and loyalty to understand is the true works of the faith (It is the True Worship)

— for each individual to stand up against the principalities of evil (separation), and fight with Everything in you to become one with "The All." A bridge is now made (The Ark).

The top half, in all blue, is the full message from God. The bottom half, separated from the top, as the dead works of the words from the man who wrote the words — as I help raise the

life through the dead and heal what was once blind, lame, deaf, and dead.

We have come, and this is your call to union. No words are rearranged or changed as this is a straight clear path. The ONLY way.

**See the union necessary, the opportunity to BE as I AM and see who proceeded me, the invitation to come to the union. The seer who proceeded me is one I know. To prove one necessity, ME! It is me in the son, if you study you'll find his real name. Our ancestors took us and sold us our names were stripped from us and so today know who we really are. I AM ONE from his name as this art is one form. I live in a form of art. I see in a form of me, a son as BE me, you find me as to question? The philosophy of the son, the label on us is designed to project an image which is wrong. The condemned religion is the brother I don't live in, the body to act in; the only way; the liberty is justified as me, but as a human. Be my one; one god I look upon as human is one WILL. That is the liberty, be saved as I AM one in ONE FATHER; see I AM justified and I am speaking as a man, so you hear it as the earth. The difference between separation practices is this. Practice what they preach, so act as me. I have more respect for a man who lets me know he**

**stands like and angel and not a devil. Be us, I live when a human is in defense of liberty for me. The pursuit of justice is my son, one example you read so aid one. A man passing one, he moved me. He put the mouth of me in me as the mind of man, he is for me as the opposing end. And I end the one who is in**
**power; to make you me; for one will. Join it, you are as this, I exist on this earth.**

**As above**

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**So below**

Malcolm X's Speech to the Oxford Union Club, England (source to text)

"By Any Means Necessary"

Dec 12, 1964

Malcolm X's Speech to the Oxford Union Club, England "By Any Means Necessary" Dec 12, 1964 Mr. Chairman, tonight is the first night that I've have ever had opportunity to be as near to conservatives, as I am. And the speaker who preceded me, first I want to thank you for the invitation to come here to the Oxford Union, the speaker who preceded me is one of the best excuses that I know to prove our point concerning the necessity, sometimes, of

extremism, in defense of liberty, why it is no vice, and why moderation in the pursuit of justice is no virtue. I don't say that about him personally, but that type. He's right, X is not my real name, but if you study history you'll find why no black man in the western hemisphere knows his real name. Some of his ancestors kidnapped our ancestors from Africa, and took us into the western hemisphere and sold us there. And our names were stripped from us and so today we don't know who we really are. I am one of those who admit it and so I just put X up there to keep from wearing his name. And as far as this apartheid charge that he attributed to me is concerned, evidently he has been misinformed. I don't believe in any form of apartheid, I don't believe in any form of segregation, I don't believe in any form of racialism. But at the same time, I don't endorse a person as being right just because his skin is white, and often times when you find people like this, I mean that type, when a man whom they have been taught is below them has the nerve or firmness to question some of their philosophy or some of their conclusions, usually they put that label on us, a label that is only designed to project an image which the public will find distasteful. I am a Muslim, if there is something wrong with that then I stand condemned. My religion is Islam I believe in Allah, I believe in

Mohammad as the apostle of Allah, I believe in brotherhood, of all men, but I don't believe in brotherhood with anybody who's not ready to practice brotherhood with our people. I think the only way one can really determine whether extremism in the defense of liberty is justified, is not to approach it as an American or a European or an African or an Asian, but as a human being. If we look upon it as different types immediately we begin to think in terms of extremism being good for one and bad for another, or bad for one and good for another. But if we look upon it, if we look upon ourselves as human beings, I doubt that anyone will deny that extremism, in defense of liberty, the liberty of any human being, is a value. Anytime anyone is enslaved, or in any way deprived of his liberty, if that person is a human being, as far as I am concerned he is justified to resort to whatever methods necessary to bring about his liberty again. Just one step farther to see if I am justified in this stance, and I am speaking as a black man from America which is a racist society, no matter how much you hear it talk about democracy it's as racist as South Africa or as racist as Portugal or as racist as any other racialist society on this earth. The only difference between it and South Africa, South Africa preaches separation and practices

separation, America preaches integration and practices segregation. This is the only difference, they don't practice what they preach, whereas South Africa practices and preaches the same thing. I have more respect for a man who lets me know where he stands, even if he's wrong, than the one comes up like an angel and is nothing but a devil. I don't believe in any form of unjustified extremism. But I believe that when a man is exercising extremism, a human being is exercising extremism, in defense of liberty for human beings, it's no vice. And when one is moderate in the pursuit of justice for human beings, I say he's a sinner. And I might add in my conclusion, in fact, America is one of the best examples, when you read its history, about extremism. Ol' Patrick Henry said "liberty of death" — that's extremism. I read once, passingly, about a man named Shakespeare. I only read about him passingly, but I remember one thing he wrote, that kinda moved me. He put it in the mouth of Hamlet, I think it was, who said "to be or not to be". He was in doubt about something. Whether it was nobler, in the mind of man, to suffer the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune — moderation — or to take up arms against the sea of troubles and, by opposing, end them. And I go for that; if you take up arms you'll end it, but if you sit around and wait for the one who is in power to

make up his mind that he should end it, you'll be waiting a long time. And in my opinion, the young generation of whites, blacks, browns, whatever else there is, you're living at a time of extremism, a time of revolution, a time when there's got to be a change, people in power have misused it, and now there has to be a change. And a better world has to be built and the only way it's going to be built is with extreme methods. And I, for one, will join in with anyone — don't care what color you are — as long as you want to change this miserable condition that exists on this earth. Thank you.

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**The whole assembly rose, and I'm in this man.**
**He opposes Caesar and a King, so Jews aid us.**
**I find no basis for a charge against this man.**
**He is "The All," teaching the way here. Hear this man — he learned that Jesus was sin.**
**We saw Jesus was great because he had form of me.**
**He led man but gave no answer.**

**The teacher standing here vehemently is me. I'm dressing him in an elegant robe. I'm back to end the enemies.**

**As above**

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**So below**

Luke 23:1-12

23 **The**n the **whole assembly rose and** led **him** off to Pilate. 2 And they began to accuse him, say**in**g, "We have found **this man** subverting our nation. **He opposes** payment of taxes to **Caesar and** claims to be Messiah, **a king**." 3 **So** Pilate asked Jesus, "Are you the king of the **Jews**?"

"You have s**aid** so," Jes**us** replied.

4 Then Pilate announced to the chief priests and the crowd, "**I find no basis for a charge against this man**."

5 But t**he**y ins**is**ted, "He stirs up **the** people **all** over Judea by his **teaching**. He started in Galilee and has come **all the way here**."

6 On hearing this, Pilate asked if the man
was a Galilean. 7 When he learned that Jesus
was under Herod's jurisdiction, he sent him to
Herod, who was also in Jerusalem at that time.

8 When Herod saw Jesus, he was greatly
pleased, because for a long time he had been
wanting to see him. From what he had heard
about hIm, he hoped to see him perform a sign
of some sort. 9 He plied him with many
questions, but Jesus gave him no answer. 10
The chief priests and the teachers of the law
were standing there, vehemently accusing
him. 11 Then Herod and his soldiers ridiculed
and mocked him. Dressing him in an elegant
robe, they sent him back to Pilate. 12 That day
Herod and Pilate became friends—before this
they had been enemies.

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**The Sin of the State.**

**We the people of The United State order to form a perfect Union — establish Justice, insure Tranquility, provide for the common, promote the Welfare, and see the Blessing of Liberty — to see a posterity in The All.**

**Powers shall be vested in The United House. See The House; come be chosen. The seer and I have the Qualifications.**

**I, "The All," sent all aid — the Age of "Be." As I unite all, we elect all — be chosen. See a direct aid among the seer within this Union — an heir which shall add to the whole of the bond, to see as three of all. The actual man, made within three as Me — the one within every man as "The All."**
**The number shall not exceed one, but shall have as one.**
**See a man made New as three in one — a New Virgin and the Son from a State.**
**The Executive Authority of all is in The House of all — the Speaker and the Power.**

**I'm "The All", composed of two from "The All." I'm assembled in sequence of the first — The All divided equally into three seats. The first as all, vacated to the second of the second, in the third as one — my chosen. So I reign in the sure State of one. I fill vacancies in all. So aid the Age as "Be."**

**The United all. Be an Inhabitant of that State, for all be chosen in The All.**
**Of The All, be equally divided.**
**The heir of me, the Vice President, is the President of all men for a purpose — an Oath Affirmation.**

**We United as “Red,” and no person shall be without the Concurrence of two-thirds of Me in men.**

**A removal of sin to hold honor.**
**Trust The United State, but the convicted shall nevertheless be liable to punishment according to Law.**
**Sin places man holding Representatives in a State by the lie thereof. Such regulations place The All as least in all.**

**Be my all. Die to a House.**
**Be the return of its own Member, and a Majority of it — a Quorum to be a smaller me, and authorized to me, of me, in me.**
**I provide my Rules. I punish its members for disorderly behavior and cure each House.**

**Proceeding from me to me — the same.**
**Arts my Judgement. See the Yeas and Nays of me — The House in All. The Desire of one entered the House without the Consent of me, as the place in which the House sees a man.**
**I see in and aid out — in all cases except Treason, a breach of Peace led from their sin.**
**I see to a House. So place me in the Authority of The United State.**

**I created all. I'm no person holding Office as all. I continue.**
**So The United Son is raising all in the House. But with me as the All — as the House of All — I become present in The United State.**
**Return to a House — In, which all have originated in and proceed after.**

**So two-thirds of a House shall be together with the other House. I shall approve that House. It shall become as both Houses.**
**I name the persons, and I shall enter the House respectively.**

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## Revelations 2:17

**17 Whoever has** ~~ears, let them hear what~~ **the Spirit** ~~says to the churches. To the one who~~ **is victorious**, **I will give** ~~so~~**me** ~~of~~ **the hidden manna**. **I will also give that person a** ~~white stone with a~~ **new name** ~~wr~~**itten** ~~on it, known only to the~~ **one** ~~who~~ **receive**~~s~~ **it**.
**I shall not be sin within; I shall be present to him — "The All" in man.**
**As one, I return order in the House of Representatives.**
**My son presented the President of The United State, and he shall be approved by being as the Representative, according to the rules and limitations scribed in the one power to lay and collect dues.**

**Pay the debts and provide for the common, and we Unite all dues, imposts, and excises — a form throughout The United State to credit The United State to me.**
**With the seer and I, establish a form of Naturalization — a form as the bank throughout The United State — in money, regulate the value, and I fix the Standard.**

**We provide to establish a road to me — the Author and the right heir — writing as the Supreme.**
**I punish piracies and the offenses against the law of me.**
**I make rules on land and water to rise and support me in all — a term to provide and maintain rules for the government of the land and naval. I call forth the laws of the Union to provide for organizing and governing The United State, serving to the States respectively.**
**The men of the office and the Authority, according to the discipline of The United State.**

**To exercise legislation in all cases over States, and the acceptance of one Government — The United Authority over all places.**
**The Legislature of the State, in the same, erection of needful building — to make laws**

**necessary and proper for carrying into the foregoing powers.**
**The powers vested by this Constitution in me — of the art thereof. The man of the State, existing in all, prohibited by the one prior — he imposed on a son.**
**The privilege of us all, be as my aid — be as the direct proportion to the man in "red."**
**An aid is given by me.**

**He shall be obliged to enter, pay us in money from the Treasury, in consequence of appropriations made by law — and the money shall be from me to me.**
**Title of Nobility shall be granted by The United son holding a profit. He shall accept a present from me — in money I credit gold and a tender payment, pairing the obligation.**
**Grant Title of Nobility — I consent. I'm due; I'm absolute Law.**

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**The Parable of the Talents**

**14** "For **it** **will** **be** like **a** **man** go**in**g on a j**o**ur**ne**y, who **call**ed h**i**s servants[a] and **entrusted** to **the**m his **property**. **15** **To** **one** **he** **gave** five talents,[b] **to** another **two**, to **an**other one, to each according to his **ability**. Then he **we**nt away. **16** He who had **received** the five t**a**lent**s** went at **on**ce and traded with them, and he made five talents more. **17** **So** also **he**

who had the two talents made two talents more. 18 But he who had received the one talent went and dug in the ground and hid his master's money. 19 Now after a long time the master of those servants came and settled accounts with them. 20 And he who had received the five talents came forward, bringing five talents more, saying, 'Master, you delivered to me five talents; here, I have made five talents more.' 21 His master said to him, 'Well done, Good and faithful servant.[c] You have been faithful over a little; I will set you over much. Enter into the joy of your master.' 22 And he also who had the two talents came forward, saying, 'Master, you delivered to me two talents; here, I have made two talents more.' 23 His master said to him, 'Well done, good and faithful servant. You have been faithful over a little; I will set you over much. Enter into the joy of your master.' 24 He also who had received the one talent came forward, saying, 'Master, I knew you to be a hard man, reaping where you did not sow, and gathering where you scattered no seed, 25 so I was afraid, and I went and hid your talent in the ground. Here, you have what is yours.' 26 But his master answered him, 'You wicked and slothful servant! You knew that I reap where I have not sown and gather where I scattered no seed? 27 Then you ought to have invested my money with the bankers, and at my coming I should have received what was my own with interest. 28

**So** take the talent from him and **give** it **to him** who h**as** the ten talents. **29** For to everyone who has will **mor**e be **give**n, and he will have **an abundance**. But from t**he** one who **has** not, even what he has **will** be taken away. 30 **And** cast **the** worthless servant into the outer d**ark**ness. **I**n that **place** t**here** will be weeping and gnashing of teeth.

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**Produce all dues and aid the use of the Treasury of The United State.**
**All laws shall be subject to revision and control of One State. I consent. Keep in me of peace; enter into agreement with the foreign power or engage in war.**
**I will not delay to; execute. Power vested in me.**

**He is the term of a chosen me, as in man, as he is my direct equal to the whole number and sees in one.**
**So present us profit. He shall be appointed an Elect to meet in the respective State and vote for two — of one as of the same State with me.**
**And he shall make all of me sign and certify.**
**I sealed the seat of me. He united as red to see the sin of all, in the presence of the House of all.**

**And he shall be the son in me, of me, of the whole number of one, and my equal of the House.**
**As I'm the highest House in man, the sin in the red shall be taken.**
**So one purpose shall consist of me — from two-thirds of all — a choice in the choice of rest in me, to all in one.**
**I shall give all the same United State.**
**So I adopt this Constitution — eligible to all.**
**I shall aid the age and reside within The United State.**

**In the removal of the sin — from death to ability — the powers and duties of the aid of "The All" evolve in my Law.**
**Prove the death to ability — declaring the sin is removed.**
**Be elected in a State I receive.**
**I see in all — either increase or diminish.**
**I shall be and receive within men from The United State of them.**

**Enter in the following Oath Affirmation:**
**"I do affirm I faithfully execute the sin of the State and will the ability — a deed to unite in all in The All."**

**The actual service of my writing — the principal of the art relating to the duties of all — a Power to grant pardons for offenses in me. A power with advice — I**

**proved two-thirds of me with “the one,”
the public Minister of The Supreme All —
the office of The United. He is a wise aid
by the one Law — as the proper one in the
Law.
The Head of art — I have power to fill up all
vacancies by granting the end of their son
— a time to give to the one formation of the
State of the Union.**

**Men to me as my sons — both Houses in
agreement with respect to me — of me.
My time shall receive all.
Take faith, execute sin.
Unite — so the sin is of the State —
removed.**

**I impeach a Con of me. — “The Art” The
power of the States shall be vested in me.
And as one, I establish us both — the
Supreme and Inferior Courts of God.
And I see men, which shall not be.
I’m in one power to all — in a rising.**

**The Law of The United State — made under
the authority to all — as my jurisdiction is
the art between two States, between a State
of another State, as between lands.
A zen State in all, as I minister in art.**

**The Supreme All is in all men.
The Supreme All is both Law and Fact in all.**

**The trial of all crimes shall be held in the State where all come.**
**But the trial shall die in The United — as only war in them — adhering to me, giving them aid and comfort.**
**So the testimony of two witnesses to the same act — confess in open court.**

**The one power to declare the punishment of treason — to a corruption of blood — forfeit the life of the son.**
**And unite in full faith.**
**And I shall give the proceedings of the State.**

**My Law records all — the effect thereof.**
**The immunities of the Seer are in a State I'm in.**
**The State of the Authority — the State which died to remove the State having the crime, under the law of another — a Cons Law.**

**I died but lived. I'm the art.**
**See my new State.**
**My aid in this Union shall form within the form of me — arts one of the States, as well as the one Power to all.**
**And the property belonging to The United State in "red" is the art. So I shall guarantee this Union can form and protect against invasion and application of the lie.**

**We cannot be conned again.**
**Both Houses shall amend this lie as a call to men.**
**The intent and purpose is ratified by the Seer — as one in three, as one me.**
**I provided me in man, so the art is equal to me.**

**Enter into the adoption of this Constitution.**
**Gain The United State as one in the Law of The All.**
**Be made pure, and be made under the authority of The All — The Supreme Law of the Land.**
**In all the laws within, be one, and execute the State bound to sin. No religious test shall be as a Qualification.**

**Trust the State of one. Be able. Be the State. Do as one.**
**See in the Lord, and see red as me.**
**We witness. We scribed our names, washing it new, as I'm living.**

**Read John. In John, I-AM — a secret to see.**
**The State of me in my aid — The United One is the one as me — a gate chosen by me as ratification to sin.**
**I give The United State resolve in this one — as The All is "I." Unite in me.**

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**John 1:1-9**

**1** ~~In the~~ **be**~~ginning was~~ **the Word**~~, and~~ **the Word** ~~was~~ **with God**, ~~and the Word~~ **was God**.
**2** ~~He was~~ **w**~~ith~~ **God** ~~in the~~ **begin**~~ning.~~ **3**
**Through** ~~him~~ **all things we**~~re~~ **made**; ~~without him nothing was made that has~~ **be**~~en made.~~ **4**
~~In~~ **h**~~im~~ ~~was~~ **life**~~, and th~~**a**t **life** ~~was~~ **the light of all** ~~mankind.~~ **5 The light shines in the** ~~d~~**ark**~~ness,~~ **and the** ~~d~~**arkness** **has** ~~not over~~**come**[a] ~~it.~~

**6 The**~~re was a~~ **man** ~~sent~~ **from God whose name was John.** **7** ~~He came as a~~ **w**~~itness to~~ **testify** ~~concerning~~ **that light**, ~~so that~~ **through him** ~~all~~ **m**~~ight~~ **beli**~~eve~~. **8** ~~He himself was not~~ **the light**; **he came** ~~only~~ **as a witness to the light**.

**9 The true light** ~~that gives~~ **light to everyone** ~~was coming into~~ **the world.**

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**A day I appointed; as I aid the Day; and I'm in this son — the appointed Day fixed the sin.**
**So transmit the sealed deed as I require — to see in me, place the sole purpose of The All together in order.**
**The one son, see! Be as me — so The United State amends the sin.**

**He united as “be” and held it for me.**
**He expressed a desire to prevent misconstruction or abuse of its power — to restrict clauses added and extend the confidence in the will “Be.” He ends sin — so the House sees me assemble both Houses.**
**The Art’s son united all — we three aid all.**
**I rose as Art of the Aid to add to men of The United State.**
**I rose by the seer to the Art.**
**The son is the aid and form known as the right one.**
**Make no religion — he is bridging the freedom of the people to assemble in me as men.**

**A well-regulated Free State to keep men in peace — in a house with the consent of the Owner.**
**I’m in man — see in us as an effect in all, be led as a cause.**
**I’m art describing the place to be in me — the Grand Rising in the land, in actual time of the life to witness.**
**I’m life with due process of law — for men to unite as me in all, so enjoy a speedy trial by art.**

**The State wherein shall ascend law and form the nature and cause of one witness.**
**My witness is the One Law — where the value in one shall exceed the trial.**

**And I shall be The United State according to the rules of me.**
**I'm in men. I shall be the "aid" — the powers gated by the Constitution to the State, to me as one.**

**Red — portion of Art was modified by men.**
**The States commenced against The United State by subjects of a Foreign State, so I changed, and I name the son.**
**So he is a son, and he is the sign I transmit to the seat of me of The United State.**
**To see in all, in the presence of the House of all — so the greatest of all sent my son.**
**So he is me in three — as the House represents me by choosing it.**

**He shall be the representation in one — for this purpose is of me, from two-thirds of the State and a majority of the choice.**
**And if the House sees it right, he shall evolve.**
**The act of death to ability — having me as the majority of the whole number — to aid from the highest number.**
**The purpose of two-thirds of the whole, and the whole shall be necessary to the President to supersede sin of men.**

**The United State passed by one red in art — to change and to save me. I'm the art within The United State — an heir to one**

**power to enforce this appropriate
legislation passed by one red Constitution.
Modified by me. Born natural — he united
it.
Thereof he united all — a bridge of
the State of life without law. So
within is the equal law.**

**See the seer in the whole State — as the
right choice is in one State.
The lie denied me — inhabitants of being
one — as I unite a bridge for art.
Her son here shall be
the proportion of the
whole. Male — we
represent one.**

**I hold office. He united under us — taken an
oath as one United member, as an executive
officer to support The United State against
the enemies of my House.
The validity of The United Author cured
payment of sins.
So he united as me — pay a debt obligation
to the man.
All debts and claims shall be held legal to
the appropriate son — the son of this art.**

**Changed by me. So he passed by one red to
bridge us in servitude — so all have the
power to amend as one.
Son in me — the one power to lay and
collect from whatever source.**

**Without men, the seer and I amend my art.
It died by the men of the State of six —
the numerous branch of lies. In the State
I execute.**

**I fill vacancies of any State.
My power to fill vacancies is my direct
amendment.
So true — it becomes art as one me, led by
me — so this man can, within, import or
export from all.
The jurisdiction of "Be" in one — see as all
— have power to this art. So this art shall
be inoperative unless men see it within the
submission of one as one.**

**The right State to abridge The United State
— a State of power to this appropriate
Constitution of The United State.
Amend one red by this — add to me as
supersede sin.
The red sin shall end.
The terms of 3D would have ended if
this art had not been ratified. So begin
to assemble as one, and I shall begin
the day of us.**

**The law in the beginning — the term of sin
shall die.
Become a chosen. Be the time I begin the
aid to all.**

**Act as one law, as we aid all as one — to see accordingly in my law as the death from the House of sin.**
**We evolved as the death — so choose the right choice.**
**Evolve up — to take effect on the following ratification of this art.**

**I shall be operative. I shall aid men by the seer within the submission — one aid to me of The United State is here.**
**I transport into a State I possess The United State I use there is here.**
**So art shall operate as men — so see it within.**
**See the submission of one as all of me.**
**Reside in The All of One.**

**This art shall apply a hold.**
**As no person holding office of President — within which Art becomes operative — holding the office as President in man.**
**I operate. I aid as men — the seer within the submission to the State. Sit in the seat of one — The United State in man — as my direct equal to the whole of one title were even as The All — the appointed purposes to be one — and form the twelfth art of me.**

**The power force in one United State — to reside in one.**

**Bridge The United States of The All — a power to sit as one.**
**Aid — not the son modified by men.**
**In the removal of his reign — I become the vacancy.**
**The sin shall not take office in my Houses.**
**We transmit to me — the Speaker of the House is written art.**
**The powers and duties of office — and I transmit them to all. The Vice President as Acting President — so we, the majority of the principal, offer men the body as one.**
**My law, as the House sees in art, that the President is the powers — and I'm duties of office as Acting President.**

**Thereafter, we transmit to the Representative — his ability exists. Resume the powers and duties of office — in a majority principal of the art as one.**
**My law within the House of Representatives.**
**Write to the able age — the powers and duties of office assembling within our purpose.**
**So within the art is me.**
**Two-thirds of both Houses — that sent all the same wise power.**

**As one red was sin — and the right to be denied by the United son. The one power to enforce this appropriate**

**amendment — my law is the effect to all.**
**A partisan of an able age — to increase awareness and understanding of the sin — so people live.**

**As above**

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**So below**

https://constitutioncenter.org/media/files/constitution.pdf

THE CONSTITUTION of the United States We the People of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America Article. I. SECTION. 1 All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Sen- ate and House of Representatives. SECTION. 2 The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second Year by the People of the several States, and the Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requIsite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the

State Legislature. No Person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the Age of twenty five Years, and been seven Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen. [Representatives and direct Taxes shall be apportIoned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective Numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole Number of free Persons, including those bound to Service for a Term of Years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other Persons.]* The actual Enumeration shall be made within three Years after the first Meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent Term of ten Years, in such Manner as they shall by Law direct. The Number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty Thousand, but each State shall have at Least one Representative; and until such enumeratIon shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to chuse three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations one,
Connecticut five, New-York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight,
Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South

Carolina five, and Georgia three. When vacancies happen in the Representation from any State, the Executive Authority thereof shall issue Writs of ElectIon to fill such Vacancies. The House of
Representatives shall chuse their Speaker and other Officers; and shall have the sole Power of Impeachment. SECTION. 3 The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, [chosen by the Legislature there- of,]* for six Years; and each Senator shall have one Vote. Immediately after they shall be assembled in Consequence of the first Election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three Classes. The Seats of the Senators of the first Class shall be vacated at the ExpiraTion of the second Year, of the second Class at the Expiration of the fourth Year, and of the third Class at the Expiration of the sixth Year, so that one third may be chosen every second Year; [and if Vacancies happen by Resignation, or otherwise, during the Recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary Appointments until the next Meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such Vacancies.]* C O N S T I T U T I O N O F T H E U N I T E D S T A T E S No
Person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty Years, and been nine Years a Citizen of the United States, and

who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen The Vice President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no Vote, unless they be equally divided. The Senate shall chuse their other OFficers, and also a President pro tempore, in the Absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the Office of
President of the United States The Senate shall have the sole Power to try all Impeachments. When sitting for that Purpose, they shall be on Oath or
Affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief
Justice shall preside: And no Person shall be convicted without the
Concurrence of two thirds of the Members present. Judgment in Cases of Impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from OFfice, and disqualificaTion to hold and enjoy any Office of honor, Trust or PrOFit under the United States: but the Party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to Indictment, Trial, Judgment and Punishment, according to Law. SECTION. 4 The Times, Places and Manner of holding ElecTions for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by

Law make or alter such Regulations, except as to the Places of chusing Senators. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every Year, and such Meeting shall be [on the first Monday in December,]* unless they shall by Law appoint a different Day. SECTION. 5. Each House shall be the Judge of the Elections, Returns and Qualifications of its own Members, and a Majority of each shall constItute a Quorum to do Business; but a smaller Number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the Attendance of absent Members, in such Manner, and under such PenaltIes as each House may provide. Each House may determine the Rules of Its Proceedings, punish its Members for disorderly Behaviour, and, with the Concurrence of two thirds, expel a Member. Each House shall keep a Journal of its Proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such Parts as may in their Judgment require Secrecy; and the Yeas and Nays of the Members of either House on any questIon shall, at the Desire of one fifth of those Present, be entered on the Journal. Neither House, during the Session of Congress, shall, without the
Consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other
Place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting. SECTION. 6 The

Senators and Representatives shall receive a Compensation for their
Services, to be ascertained by Law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall in all Cases, except Treason, Felony and Breach of the Peace, be privileged from Arrest during their Attendance at the Ses- sion of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any Speech or Debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other Place. No Senator or Representative shall, during the Time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil

Office under the Authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the Emoluments whereof shall have been encreased during such time; and no Person holding any Office under the United States, shall be a Member of either House during hIs Continuance in Office. C O N S T I T U T I O N O F T H E U N I T E D S T A T E S SECTION. 7 SECTION. 8 All Bills for raising Revenue shall originate in the House; but the Senate may propose or concur with Amendments as on other Bills Every Bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it become a Law, be presented to the President of the United States; If he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his ObjecTions to that House in

which it shall have originated, who shall enter the ObjecTions at large on their Journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such Reconsideration two thirds of that House shall agree to pass the Bill, it shall be sent, together with the Objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two thirds of that House, it shall become a Law. But in all such Cases the Votes of both Houses shall be determIned by Yeas and Nays, and the Names of the Persons voting for and against the Bill shall be entered on the Journal of each House respectively, If any Bill shall not be returned by the President within ten Days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the Same shall be a Law, in like Manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their Adjournment prevent its Return, in which Case it shall not be a Law Every Order, ResolutIon, or Vote to which the Concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of Adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the Same shall take Effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the Rules and Limitations prescribed in the Case of a Bill. The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and

Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States; To borrow Money on the credit of the United States; To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes; To establish an uniform Rule of Naturalization, and uniform Laws on the subject of Bankruptcies throughout the United States; To coin Money, regulate the Value thereof, and of foreign Coin, and fix the Standard of WeIghts and Measures; To provide for the Punishment of counterfeiting the Securities and current Coin of the United States; To establish Post Offices and post Roads; To promote the Progress of Science and useful Arts, by securing for limited Times to Authors and Inventors the exclusive Right to their respective
Writings and Discoveries; To constitute Tribunals inferior to the supreme
Court; To defIne and punish Piracies and Felonies committed on the high
Seas, and Offenses against the Law of Nations; To declare War, grant
Letters of Marque and ReprIsal, and make Rules concerning Captures on

Land and Water; To raise and support Armies, but no Appropriation of Money to that Use shall be for a longer Term than two Years; To provide and maintain a Navy; To make Rules for the Government and Regulation of the land and naval Forces; To provide for calling forth the Militia to execute the Laws of the Union, suppress InsurrecTions and repel Invasions; To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining, the Militia, and for governing such Part of them as may be employed in the Service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively, the Appointment of the OFficers, and the Authority of training the Militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress; C O N S T I T U T I O N O F T H E U N I T E D S T A T E S SECTION. 10 To exercise exclusive Legislation in all Cases whatsoever, over such District (not exceeding ten Miles square) as may, by Cession of particular States, and the Acceptance of Congress, become the Seat of the Government of the United States, and to exercise like Authority over all Places purchased by the Consent of the Legislature of the State in which the Same shall be, for the Erection of Forts, Maga- zines, Arsenals, dock-Yards and other needful Buildings; -And To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the

Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.
SECTION. 9 The Migration or Importation of such Persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the Year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a Tax or duty may be imposed on such Importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each Person The Privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in Cases of Rebellion or Invasion the public Safety may require it. No Bill of Attainder or ex post facto Law shall be passed. [No Capitation, or other direct, Tax shall be laid, unless in Proportion to the Census or Enumeration herein before directed to be taken.]* No Tax or Duty shall be laid on ArtIcles exported from any State No Preference shall be given by any Regulation of Commerce or Revenue to the Ports of one State over those of another: nor shall Vessels bound to, or from, one State, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay Duties in another.
No Money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law; and a regular Statement and Account of the Receipts and Expenditures of all public Money shall be published from time to time. No Title of Nobility shall be granted by the United

States: And no Person holding any Office of Profit or Trust under them, shall, without the Consent of the Congress, accept of any present, Emolument, Office, or Title, of any kind whatever, from any King, Prince, or foreign State. No State shall enter into any Treaty, Alliance, or ConfederatIon; grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal; coin Money; emit Bills of Credit; make any Thing but gold and silver Coin a Tender in Payment of Debts; pass any Bill of Attainder, ex post facto Law, or Law impairing the Obligation of Contracts, or grant any Title of Nobility. No State shall, without the Consent of the Congress, lay any Imposts or Duties on Imports or Exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing it's inspection Laws: and the net Produce of all Duties and Imposts, laid by any State on Imports or Exports, shall be for the Use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such Laws shall be subject to the Revision and Controul of the Congress. No State shall, wIthout the Consent of Congress, lay any Duty of Tonnage, keep Troops, or Ships of War in time of Peace, enter into any Agreement or Compact with another State, or with a foreign Power, or engage in War, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent Danger as will not admit of delay. C O N S T I T U T I O N O F T H E U N I T E D S T A T E S Article. II. SECTION. 1 The executive Power shall be

vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his Office during the Term of four Years, and, together with the Vice President, chosen for the same Term, be elected, as follows: Each State shall appoint, in such Manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a Number of Electors, equal to the whole Number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress: but no Senator or Representative, or Person holding an Office of Trust or Profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector. [The Electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by Ballot for two Persons, of whom one at least shall not be an Inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a List of all the Persons voted for, and of the Number of Votes for each; which List they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the Seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the Presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the Certificates, and the Votes shall then be counted. The Person having the greatest Number of Votes shall be the President, if such Number be a Majority of the whole Number of Electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such Majority, and have an

equal Number of Votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately chuse by Ballot one of them for President; and if no Person have a Majority, then from the five highest on the List the said House shall in like Manner chuse the President. But in chusing the President, the Votes shall be taken by States, the RepresentatIon from each State having one Vote; A quorum for this Purpose shall consist of a Member or Members from two thirds of the States, and a Majority of all the States shall be necessary to a Choice. In every Case, after the Choice of the President, the Person having the greatest Number of Votes of the Electors shall be the Vice President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal Votes, the Senate shall chuse from them by Ballot the Vice President.]* The Congress may determine the Time of chusing the Electors, and the Day on which they shall give their Votes; which Day shall be the same throughout the United States. No Person except a natural born Citizen, or a Citizen of the United States, at the tIme of the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the Office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that Office who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty fIve Years, and been fourteen Years a Resident within the United States In Case of the Removal of the President from Office, or of his Death,

ResignaTion, or Inability to discharge the Powers and Duties of the said OFfice, the Same shall devolve on the Vice President, and the Congress may by Law provide for the Case of Removal, Death, ResignaTion or Inability, both of the President and Vice President, declaring what Officer shall then act as President, and such Officer shall act accordingly, until the Disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.]* The President shall, at stated Times, receive for his Services, a CompensatIon, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the Period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that Period any other Emolument from the United States, or any of them. Before he enter on the ExecutIon of his Office, he shall take the following Oath or Affirmation:- "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the Office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my Ability, preserve, protect and defend the ConstituTion of the United States." C O N S T I T U T I O N O F T H E U N I T E D S T A T E S SECTION. 2 SECTION. 3 The President shall be Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the Militia of the several States, when called into the actual Service of the United States; he may require the Opinion, in writing, of the principal Officer

in each of the executive Departments, upon any Subject relating to the Duties of their respective Offices, and he shall have Power to grant Reprieves and
Pardons for Offenses against the United States, except in Cases of Impeachment. He shall have Power, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, to make TreatIes, provided two thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, shall appoint Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, Judges of the supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States, whose Appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by Law: but the Congress may by Law vest the Appointment of such inferior Officers, as they think proper, in the President alone, in the Courts of Law, or in the Heads of Departments. The President shall have Power to fill up all Vacancies that may happen during the Recess of the Senate, by granting Commissions which shall expire at the End of their next Session He shall from time to time give to the Congress Information of the State of the Union, and recommend to their Consideration such Measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary Occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in Case of Disagreement between

them, with Respect to the Time of Adjournment, he may adjourn them to such Time as he shall think proper; he shall receive Ambassadors and other public Ministers; he shall take Care that the Laws be faithfully executed, and shall Commission all the OffIcers of the United States SECTION. 4 The President, Vice President and all civil OffIcers of the United States, shall be removed from OffIce on Impeachment for, and Conviction of, Treason, Bribery, or other high Crimes and Misdemeanors. C O N S T I T U T I O N O F T H E U N I T E D S T A T E S Article. III. SECTION. 1 The judicial Power of the United States, shall be vested in one supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may from tIme to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the supreme and inferior Courts, shall hold their OFfices during good Behaviour, and shall at stated Times, receive for their Services, a Compensation, which shall not be diminished during their Continuance in Office. SECTION. 2 The judicial Power shall extend to all Cases, in Law and Equity, arising under this ConstitutIon, the Laws of the United States, and TreatIes made, or which shall be made, under their Authority; - to all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls; - to all Cases of admiralty and maritime

Jurisdiction; - to Controversies to which the United States shall be a Party; - to Controversies between two or more States; - [between a State and Citizens of another State;-]* between Citizens of different States, - between Citizens of the same State claiming Lands under Grants of different States, [and between a State, or the Citi- zens thereof;- and foreign States, Citizens or Subjects.]* In all Cases affectIng Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, and those in which a State shall be
Party, the supreme Court shall have original Jurisdiction. In all the other
Cases before mentioned, the supreme Court shall have appellate Jurisdiction, both as to Law and Fact, with such Exceptions, and under such RegulatIons as the Congress shall make. The Trial of all Crimes, except in Cases of Impeachment; shall be by Jury; and such Trial shall be held in the State where the said Crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the Trial shall be at such Place or Places as the Congress may by Law have directed. SECTION. 3 Treason against the United States, shall consist only in levying War against them, or in adhering to their Enemies, giving them Aid and Comfort. No Person shall be convicted of Treason unless on the Testimony of two Witnesses to the same overt Act, or on Confession in open Court. The

Congress shall have Power to declare the Punishment of Treason, but no Attainder of Treas

on shall work Corruption of Blood, or Forfeiture except during the Life of the Person attainted C O N S T I T U T I O N O F T H E U N I T E D S T A T E S Article. IV. Article. V. SECTION. 1 Full Faith and Credit shall be given in each State to the public Acts, Records, and judicial Proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general Laws prescribe the Manner in which such Acts, Records and Proceedings shall be proved, and the Effect thereof. SECTION. 2 The Citizens of each State shall be entitled to all Privileges and Immunities of Citizens in the several States A Person charged in any State with Treason, Felony, or other Crime, who shall flee from Justice, and be found in another State, shall on Demand of the executive Authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having Jurisdiction of the Crime. No Person held to Service or Labour in one State, under the Laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in Consequence of any Law or Regulation therein, be discharged from such Service or Labour, but shall be delivered up on Claim of the Party to whom such Service or Labour may be due.]* SECTION. 3 New States may be admitted by the Congress into this

Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the Jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the Junction of two or more States, or Parts of States, without the Consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned as well as of the Congress. The Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this ConstituTion shall be so construed as to Prejudice any Claims of the United States, or of any particular State. SECTION. 4 The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican Form of Government, and shall protect each of them against Invasion; and on Application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened) against domestic Violence. The Congress, whenever two thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose Amendments to this Constitution, or, on the Application of the Legislatures of two thirds of the several States, shall call a ConvenTion for proposing Amendments, which in either Case, shall be valid to all Intents and Purposes, as Part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by Conventions in three fourths thereof, as the one or the other Mode of

RatifIcation may be proposed by the Congress; Provided that no Amendment which may be made prior to the Year One thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any Manner affect the first and fourth Clauses in the Ninth SectIon of the fIrst ArTicle; and that no State, without its Consent, shall be deprived of its equal Suffrage in the Senate C O N S T I T U T I O N O F T H E U N I T E D S T A T E S Article. VI. Article. VII. All Debts contracted and Engagements entered into, before the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the Confederation This ConstitutIon, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in Pursuance thereof; and all Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the Authority of the United States, shall be the supreme Law of the Land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any Thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the Contrary notwithstanding. The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the Members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial Officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by Oath or Affirmation, to support this ConstItution; but no religious Test shall ever be required as a Qualification to any

Office or public Trust under the United States
The RatificatIon of the Conventions of nine
States, shall be sufficient for the
Establishment of this Constitution between the
States so ratifying the Same. Done in
Convention by the Unanimous Consent of the
States present the Seventeenth Day of
September in the Year of our Lord one
thousand seven hundred and Eighty seven and
of the Independence of the United States of
America the Twelfth In Witness whereof We
have hereunto subscribed our Names, Go.
Washington--Presidt: and deputy from Virginia
NEW HAMPSHIRE John Langdon Nicholas
Gilman MASSACHUSETTS
Nathaniel Gorham Rufus King CONNECTICUT
Wm. Saml. Johnson Roger
Sherman NEW YORK Alexander Hamilton NEW
JERSEY Wil: Livingston
David Brearley Wm. Paterson Jona: Dayton
PENNSYLVANIA B Franklin
Thomas Mifflin Robt Morris Geo. Clymer Thos.
FitzSimons Jared Ingersoll
James Wilson Gouv Morris C O N S T I T U T I
O N O F T H E U N I T E D S
T A T E S DELAWARE Geo: Read Gunning
Bedford jun John Dickinson
Richard Bassett Jaco: Broom MARYLAND
James McHenry Dan of St. Thos.
Jenifer Danl Carroll VIRGINIA John Blair-
James Madison Jr. NORTH

CAROLINA Wm. Blount Richd. Dobbs Spaight Hu Williamson SOUTH CAROLINA J. Rutledge Charles Cotesworth Pinckney Charles Pinckney Pierce Butler GEORGIA William Few Abr Baldwin Attest William Jackson Secretary In ConvenTion Monday September 17th, 1787. Present The States of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Mr. Hamilton from New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia. Resolved, That the preceeding Constitution be laid before the United States in Congress assembled, and that it is the Opinion of this Convention, that it should afterwards be submitted to a Convention of Delegates, chosen in each State by the People thereof, under the Recommendation of its Legislature, for their Assent and Ratification; and that each Con- venTion assentIng to, and ratifying the Same, should give Notice thereof to the United States in Congress assembled. Resolved, That it is the Opinion of this Convention, that as soon as the Conventions of nine States shall have ratified this ConstitutIon, the United States in Congress assembled should fix a Day on which Electors should be appointed by the States which shall have ratIfied the same, and

a Day on which the Electors should assemble to vote for the Presi- dent, and the Time and Place for commencing Proceedings under this Constitution That after such Publication the Electors should be appointed, and the Senators and Representatives elected: That the Electors should meet on the Day fixed for the Election of the President, and should transmit their Votes certified, signed, sealed and directed, as the ConstitutIon requires, to the Secretary of the United States in Congress assembled, that the Senators and Representatives should convene at the Time and Place assigned; that the Senators should appoint a President of the Senate, for the sole Purpose of receiving, opening and counting the Votes for President; and, that after he shall be chosen, the Congress, together with the President, should, without Delay, proceed to execute this ConstitutIon By the unanimous Order of the Convention Go. Washington- Presidt: W. JACKSON Secretary. * Language in brackets has been changed by amendment. C O N S T I T U T I O N O F T H E U N I T E D S T A T E S THE AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION
OF THE UNITED STATES AS RATIFIED BY THE STATES Preamble to the
Bill of Rights Congress of the United States begun and held at the City of New-York, on Wednesday the fourth of March, THE

Conventions of a number of the States, having at the time of their adopting the Constitution, expressed a desire, in order to prevent misconstruction or abuse of its powers, that further declaratory and restricTive clauses should be added: And as extending the ground of public confidence in the Government, will best ensure the beneficent ends of its instItution RESOLVED by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, two thirds of both Houses concurring, that the following Articles be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, as amendments to the ConstItution of the United States, all, or any of which Articles, when ratified by three fourths of the said Legislatures, to be valid to all Intents and purposes, as part of the said Constitution; viz. ARTICLES in addition to, and Amendment of the Constitution of the United States of America, proposed by Congress, and ratified by the Legislatures of the several States, pursuant to the fifth Article of the original Constitution. (Note: The fIrst 10 amendments to the Constitution were ratifIed December 15, 1791, and form what is known as the "Bill of Rights.") Amendment I. Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise

thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petitIon the Government for a redress of grievances. Amendment II. A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed. Amendment III. No Soldier shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the Owner, nor in tIme of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law. Amendment IV. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affIrma- tion, and parTicularly describing the place to be searched, and
the persons or things to be seized. Amendment V. No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without

due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation. C O N S T I T U T I O N O F T H E U N I T E D S T A T E S Amendment VI. Amendment XII. In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the Assistance of Counsel for his defence. Amendment VII. In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise reexamined in any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law. Amendment VIII. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted. Amendment IX. The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people. Amendment X. The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States,

are reserved to the States respectIvely, or to the people.
AMENDMENTS 11-27 Amendment XI. Passed by Congress March 4, 1794.
Ratified February 7, 1795. (Note: A portion of Article III, Section 2 of the ConstItution was modified by the 11th Amendment.) The Judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by Citizens of another State, or by Citizens or Subjects of any Foreign State. Passed by Congress December 9, 1803. Ratified June 15, 1804. (Note: A portion of Article II, Section 1 of the ConstitutIon was changed by the 12th Amendment.) The Electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certIfy, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate;the President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and

House of Representatives, open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted;-The person having the greatest number of votes for President, shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. [And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in case of the death or other constituTional disability of the President.-]* The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President, shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a

quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majorIty of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of VicePresident of the United States. *Superseded by SectIon 3 of the 20th Amendment. C O N S T I T U T I O N O F T H E U N I T E D S T A T E S Amendment XIII. SECTION 2 Passed by Congress January 31, 1865. Ratified December 6, 1865. (Note: A portIon of Article IV, SecTion 2 of the ConstitutIon was changed by the 13th Amendment.) SECTION 1 Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdicTion. SECTION 2 Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation. Amendment XIV. Passed by Congress June 13, 1866. RatifIed July 9, 1868. (Note: Article I, SecTion 2 of the ConstItution was modified by Section 2 of the 14th Amendment.) SECTION 1 All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law

which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, RepresentatIves in Congress, the Executive and Judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabit- ants of such State, [being twenty-one years of age,]* and cIizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State. SECTION 3 No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having

previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability. SECTION 4 The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensIons and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrecTion or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void. SECTION 5 The Congress shall have the power to enforce, by appropri- ate legislation, the provisions of this article. *Changed by Section 1 of the 26th Amendment. C O N S T I T U T I O N O F T H E U N I T E D S T A T E S Amendment XV. Amendment XVIII. Passed by Congress February 26, 1869. Ratified February 3, 1870. SECTION 1 The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on

account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. SECTION 2 The Congress shall have the power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation. Amendment XVI. Passed by Congress July 2, 1909. Ratified February 3, 1913. (Note: Article I, Section 9 of the ConstitutIon was modified by the 16 h Amendment.) The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several States, and without regard to any census or enumeration. Amendment XVII. Passed by Congress May 13, 1912. Ratified April 8,
1913. (Note: Article I, Section 3 of the ConstItution was modified by the 17th Amendment.) The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote. The electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for elec- tors of the most numerous branch of the State legislatures. When vacancies happen in the representation of any State in the Senate, the executive authority of such State shall Issue writs of election to fill such vacancies: Provided, That the legislature of any State may empower the executive thereof to make temporary appointments until the people fill

the vacancies by election as the legislature may direct. This amendment shall not be so construed as to affect the election or term of any Senator chosen before it becomes valid as part of the Constitution. Passed by Congress December 18, 1917. Ratified January 16, 1919. Repealed by the 21 Amendment, December 5, 1933. SECTION 1 After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited. SECTION 2 The Congress and the several States shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation. SECTION 3 This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of the several States, as provided in the ConstItution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress. Amendment XIX. Passed by Congress June 4, 1919. Ratified August 18, 1920. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation. C O N S T I T U T I O N O F T H E U N I T E D S T A T E S

Amendment XX. SECTION 4 Passed by Congress March 2, 1932. Ratified January 23, 1933. (Note: Article I, Section 4 of the Constitution was modified by Section 2 of this Amendment. In addition, a porTion of the 12th Amendment was superseded by SectIon 3.) SECTION 1 The terms of the President and the Vice President shall end at noon on the 20th day of January, and the terms of Senators and Representatives at noon on the 3d day of January, of the years in which such terms would have ended if this arTicle had not been ratified; and the terms of their succes- sors shall then begin. SECTION 2 The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meetIng shall begin at noon on the 3d day of January, unless they shall by law appoint a different day. SECTION 3 If, at the tIme fixed for the beginning of the term of the President, the President elect shall have died, the Vice President elect shall become President. If a President shall not have been chosen before the time fIxed for the beginning of his term, or if the President elect shall have failed to qualify, then the Vice President elect shall act as President until a President shall have qualified; and the Congress may by law provide for the case wherein neither a President elect nor a Vice President shall have qualifIed, declaring who shall then act as

President, or the manner in which one who is to act shall be selected, and such person shall act accordingly until a President or Vice President shall have qualified. The Congress may by law provide for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the House of Representatives may choose a President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them, and for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the Senate may choose a Vice President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them. SECTION 5 Sections 1 and 2 shall take effect on the 15th day of October following the ratification of this article. SECTION 6 This article shall be inoperaTive unless It shall have been ratIfied as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission. Amendment XXI. Passed by Congress February 20, 1933. RatifIed December 5, 933. SECTION 1 The eighteenth article of amendment to the ConstitutIon of the United States is hereby repealed. SECTION 2 The transportation or importation into any State, TerrItory, or possession of the United States for delivery or use therein of intoxicating liquors, in violation of the laws thereof, is hereby prohibited. SECTION 3 This arTicle shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an

amendment to the Constitution by conventions in the several States, as provided in the ConstItution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress. C O N S T I T U T I O N O F T H E U N I T E D S T A T E S Amendment XXII. Amendment XXIII. Passed by Congress March 21, 1947. Ratified February
27, 951. SECTION 1 No person shall be elected to the office of the
President more than twice, and no person who has held the office of President, or acted as President, for more than two years of a term to which some other person was elected President shall be elected to the office of President more than once. But this Article shall not apply to any person holding the office of President when this Article was proposed by Congress, and shall not prevent any person who may be holding the office of President, or acting as President, during the term within which this Article becomes operative from holding the office of President or acting as President during the remainder of such term. SECTION 2 This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratifIed as an amendment to the ConstitutIon by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission to the States by

the Congress. Passed by Congress June 16, 1960. Ratified March 29, 1961. SECTION 1 The District constituIng the seat of Government of the United States shall appoint in such manner as Congress may direct: A number of electors of President and Vice President equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives in Congress to which the District would be entitled if it were a State, but in no event more than the least populous State; they shall be in addition to those appointed by the States, but they shall be considered, for the purposes of the election of President and Vice President, to be electors appointed by a State; and they shall meet in the District and perform such duties as provided by the twelfth article of amendment. SECTION 2 The

Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislaTion. Amendment XXIV. Passed by Congress August 27, 1962. Ratified January 23, 1964. SECTION 1 The right of citizens of the United States to vote in any primary or other election for President or Vice President, for electors for President or Vice President, or for Senator or Representative in Congress, shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State by reason of failure to pay poll tax or other tax. SECTION 2

The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation. C O N S T I T U T I O N O F T H E U N I T E D S T A T E S Amendment XXV. Passed by Congress July 6, 1965. RatIfied February 10, 1967. (Note: Article II, Section 1 of the ConstitutIon was modiFied by the 25th Amendment.) SECTION 1 In case of the removal of the President from office or of his death or resignation, the Vice President shall become President. SECTION 2 Whenever there is a vacancy in the office of the Vice President, the President shall nominate a Vice President who shall take office upon confirmatIon by a majority vote of both Houses of Congress. SECTION 3 Whenever the President transmits to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of RepresentatIves his written declaraTion that he is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, and untIl he transmits to them a written declaraTion to the contrary, such powers and dutIes shall be discharged by the Vice President as Acting President. SECTION 4 Whenever the Vice President and a majority of either the principal ofFicers of the executive departments or of such other body as Congress may by law provIde, transmit to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of RepresentatIves their written

declaraTion that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his oFfice, the Vice
President shall immediately assume the powers and duties of the office as
Acting President. Thereafter, when the President transmits to the
President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of RepresentatIves his written declaration that no inability exists, he shall resume the powers and duties of his office unless the Vice President and a majority of either the principal officers of the executive department or of such other body as Congress may by law provide, transmit within four days to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives their wriTten declaraTion that the President is unable to discharge the powers and dutIes of his office. Thereupon Congress shall decide the issue, assembling within forty-eight hours for that purpose if not in session. If the Congress, within twenty-one days after receipt of the latter written declaraTion, or, if Congress is not in session, within twenty-one days after Congress is required to assemble, determines by two-thirds vote of both Houses that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, the Vice President shall continue to discharge the same as Acting President; otherwise, the Presi- dent shall

resume the powers and duties of his office. Amendment XXVI. Passed by Congress March 23, 1971. Ratified July 1, 1971. (Note: Amendment 14, Section 2 of the Constitution was modified by SectIon 1 of the 26th Amendment.) SECTION 1 The right of citizens of the United States, who are eighteen years of age or older, to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of age. SECTION 2 The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation. Amendment XXVII. Originally proposed Sept. 25, 1789. Ratified May 7, 1992. No law, varying the compensation for the services of the Senators and Representatives, shall take effect, until an elecTion of representatives shall have intervened. 7 C O N S T I T U T I O N O F T H E U N I T E D S T A T E S T he NCC is an independent, nonpartisan, nonproFit organization that was established in 1988 under the Constitution Heritage Act. The Center's mission is to increase awareness and understanding of the ConstitutIon, the Constitution's history and its relevance to people's daily lives.

John 1:19-42

19 Now this was John's testimony when the
Jewish leaders[c] in Jerusalem sent priests and
Levites to ask him who he was. 20 He did not
fail to confess, but confessed freely, "I am not
the Messiah."

21 They asked him, "Then who are you? Are
you Elijah?"

He said, "I am not."

"Are you the Prophet?"

He answered, "No."

22 Finally they said, "Who are you? Give us an
answer to take back to those who sent us.
What do you say about yourself?"

23 John replied in the words of Isaiah the
prophet, "I am the voice of one calling in the
wilderness, 'Make straight the way for the
Lord.'"[d]

24 Now the Pharisees who had been sent 25
questioned him, "Why then do you baptize if
you are not the Messiah, nor Elijah, nor the
Prophet?"

26 "I baptize with[e] water," John replied, "but
among you stands one you do not know. 27 He

is the one who comes after me, the straps of whose sandals I am not worthy to untie."

**28** This all happened at Bethany on the other side of the Jordan, where John was baptizing.

John TesTifies About Jesus

**29** The next day John saw Jesus coming toward him and said, "Look, the Lamb of God, who takes away the sin of the world! 30 This is the one I meant when I said, 'A man who comes after me has surpassed me because he was before me.' 31 I myself did not know him, but the reason I came baptizing with water was that he might be revealed to Israel."

32 Then John gave this testimony: "I saw the Spirit come down from heaven as a dove and remain on him. 33 And I myself did not know him, but the one who sent me to baptize with water told me, 'The man on whom you see the Spirit come down and remain is the one who will baptize with the Holy Spirit.' 34 I have seen and I testify that this is God's Chosen One."[f]

John's Disciples Follow Jesus

35 The next day John was there again with two of his disciples. 36 When he saw Jesus passing by, he said, "Look, the Lamb of God!"

37 When the two disciples heard him say this, they followed
Jesus. 38 Turning around, Jesus saw them following and asked, “What do you want?”

They said, “Rabbi” (which means “Teacher”), “where are you staying?”

39 “Come,” he replied, “and you will see.”

So they went and saw where he was staying, and they spent that day with him. It was about four in the afternoon.

40 Andrew, Simon Peter’s brother, was one of the two who heard what John had said and who had followed Jesus. 41 The first thing Andrew did was to find his brother Simon and tell him, “We have found the Messiah” (that is, the Christ). 42 And he brought him to Jesus.

Jesus looked at him and said, “You are Simon son of John. You will be called Cephas” (which, when translated, is Peter[g]).

**“This art is the Spirit — seen in a language known in me as ‘Be,’ as a Spirit in you. I speak to you as He is: a manifestation known for His power to be one Power and produce the ‘New World,’ syncretized with me. So the third Alaafin brought prosperity**

**to man's logic. A hero, a King — his peaceful power reigned.**

**See, we're continuous. As man battles, I end the inadvertent destruction. His light is me — and saves you.**

**The dawn into the New World — a strong devotion led you. Religions named a deity; I viewed the power in the narratives as one — to create light to one worship. I live the 'God' of light in the Son, a gift with the ability to be fire through a known being.**

**These narratives govern, while a true power was as 'Red' — for His bravery, fairness, and me — 'God.'**

**A composed pattern of all our sacred light strikes a venerated worship — the Stone and rituals. I call to me in the land: worship me in 'Be' as the One. Using red clothing to have me: 'Life.'"**

**As above**

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**So below**

*This article is about the spirit. For other uses, see Shango (disambiguation).*

**Shango** (Yoruba language: Ṣàngó, also known as **Changó** or **Xangô** in Latin America; as **Jakuta** or **Badé**; and as **Ṣangó** in Trinidad

Orisha[1]) is an Orisha (or spirit) in Yoruba religion. Genealogically speaking, Shango is a royal ancestor of the Yoruba as he was the third Alaafin of the Oyo Kingdom prior to his posthumous deification. Shango has numerous manifestations, including Airá, Agodo, Afonja, Lubé, and Obomin.[2][3] He is known for his powerful double axe (**Ọṣè**). He is considered to be one of the most powerful rulers that Yorubaland has ever produced.

In the New World, he is syncretized with either Saint Barbara or Saint Jerome.

**Historical figure**

[edit]

Ṣàngó was the third Alaafin of Oyo, following Oranmiyan and Ajaka.[3] He brought prosperity to the Oyo Empire.[4] According to Professor Mason's *Mythological Account of Heroes and Kings*, unlike his peaceful brother Ajaka, he was a powerful and violent ruler. He reigned for seven years which were marked by his continuous campaigns and many battles. His reign ended due to the inadvertent destruction of his palace by lightning. He had three wives, namely Queen Oshun, Queen Obba, and Queen Oya.
Some of the slaves brought to the Americas were Yoruba, one of the various ethnic groups drawn into the Atlantic slave trade, and they brought the worship of Ṣàngó to the New World

as a result. Strong devotion to Ṣàngó led to Yoruba religions in Trinidad and Recife, Brazil being named after the deity.[5]

**Veneration of Ṣàngó**

[edit]

**Nigeria**

[edit]

Ṣàngó is viewed as the most powerful of the orisha pantheon and is often described in two differing narratives.[6] In the first narrative, Ṣàngó casts a "thunderstone" to earth, which creates thunder and lightning, to anyone who offends him. Worshippers in Yorubaland in Nigeria do not eat cowpea because they believe that the wrath of the god of thunder and lightning would descend on them.[7] In the second narrative, Ṣàngó is gifted with the ability to breathe fire and smoke through his nostrils and is known for being angered by his quarrelsome wives. These narratives also encapsulate the virility, bravery, and governance of Ṣàngó.[6] While he was feared for tyranny and destructive powers, he was also highly revered for his bravery, fairness, and tremendous powers.[6]

The Ṣàngó god necklaces are composed of varying patterns of red and white beads, usually in groupings of four or six, which are his sacred numbers. Rocks created by lightning strikes are venerated by Ṣàngó

worshipers; these stones, if found, are maintained at sacred sites and used in rituals. Ṣàngó is called on during coronation ceremonies in Nigeria to the present day.[8][9][5]

In Yorubaland, Ṣàngó is worshipped on the fifth day of the week, which is named Ojo Jakuta. Ritual worship foods include guguru, bitter cola, àmàlà, and gbegiri soup. Also, he is worshipped with the Bata drum. One significant thing about this deity is that he is worshipped using red clothing, just as he is said to have admired red attire during his lifetime.[10]

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**Genesis 47:1-12 (source of text)**

**We Father the flocks and herds in the land, now see as he see's as he's the aid, we have come. Live as the seer and you have pasture, so now you servants see IN your Father and you come to the land. See your Father in the art and live, I know my own livestock, I present for you an aid to my RED as BE an equal of the Father. The blessed presence, so see in the art of the land as I provide his Father, "The All" the house with an heir.**

**As above**

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**So below**

47 Joseph went and told Pharaoh, "My father and brothers, with their flocks and herds and everything they own, have come from the land of Canaan and are now in Goshen." 2 He chose five of his brothers and presented them before Pharaoh.

3 Pharaoh asked the brothers, "What is your occupation?"

"Your servants are shepherds," they replied to Pharaoh, "just as our fathers were." 4 They also said to him, "We have come to live here for a while, because the famine is severe in Canaan and your servants' flocks have no pasture. So now, please let your servants settle in Goshen."

5 Pharaoh said to Joseph, "Your father and your brothers have come to you, 6 and the land of Egypt is before you; settle your father and your brothers in the best part of the land. Let them live in Goshen. And if you know of any among them with special ability, put them in charge of my own livestock."

7 Then Joseph brought his father Jacob in and presented him before Pharaoh. After Jacob blessed[a] Pharaoh, 8 Pharaoh asked him, "How old are you?"

9 And Jacob said to Pharaoh, “The years of my pilgrimage are a hundred and thirty. My years have been few and difficult, and they do not equal the years of the pilgrimage of my fathers.” 10 Then Jacob blessed[b] Pharaoh and went out from his presence.

11 So Joseph settled his father and his brothers in Egypt and gave them property in the best part of the land, the district of Rameses, as Pharaoh directed. 12 Joseph also provided his father and his brothers and all his father’s household with food, according to the number of their children.

**Art was an ancient math, writing the natural philosophy as one.** The groundwork of me is life in the Father. I died as a guardian and remained here until the age of his son. The great beginning he established in the help to man. His art wrote my treaties and dialogues as one.

I provided a synthesis of various teachings of the Word in my son — to shape the physical antiquity and the age into the systematic enlightenment. The deed in Judeo-Islamic philosophies, as well as Christian. “The All” is the church in the art as red.

I’m a her among a Christ. I called him Master, as be the works in the form of logic and me — as be his logic continue in the ethics, as I aid it with the virtue.

**As above**

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**So below**

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aristotle (source of text)

**Aristotle**[A] (Attic Greek: Ἀριστοτέλης, romanized: *Aristotélēs*;[B] 384–322 BC) was an Ancient Greek philosopher and polymath. His writings cover a broad range of subjects spanning the natural sciences, philosophy, linguistics, economics, politics, psychology, and the arts. As the founder of the Peripatetic school of philosophy in the Lyceum in Athens, he began the wider Aristotelian tradition that followed, which set the groundwork for the development of modern science.

Little is known about Aristotle's life. He was born in the city of Stagira in northern Greece during the Classical period. His father, Nicomachus, died when Aristotle was a child, and he was brought up by a guardian. At around eighteen years old, he joined Plato's Academy in Athens and remained there until the age of thirty seven (c. 347 BC). Shortly after Plato died, Aristotle left Athens and, at the request of Philip II of Macedon, tutored his son Alexander the Great beginning in 343 BC. He established a library in the Lyceum, which helped him to produce many of his hundreds of books on papyrus scrolls.

Though Aristotle wrote many treatises and dialogues for publication, only around a third of his original output has survived, none of it intended for publication. Aristotle provided a complex synthesis of the various philosophies existing prior to him. His teachings and methods of inquiry have had a significant impact across the world, and remain a subject of contemporary philosophical discussion.

Aristotle's views profoundly shaped medieval scholarship. The influence of his physical science extended from late antiquity and the Early Middle Ages into the Renaissance, and was not replaced systematically until the Enlightenment and theories such as classical mechanics were developed. He influenced Judeo-Islamic philosophies during the Middle Ages, as well as Christian theology, especially the Neoplatonism of the Early Church and the scholastic tradition of the Catholic Church.

Aristotle was revered among medieval Muslim scholars as "The First Teacher", and among medieval Christians like Thomas Aquinas as simply "The Philosopher", while the poet Dante called him "the master of those who know". He has been referred to as the first scientist. His works contain the earliest known formal study of logic, and were studied by medieval scholars such as Peter Abelard and Jean Buridan. His influence on logic continued well into the 19th century. In addition, his ethics,

although always influential, has gained renewed interest with the modern advent of virtue ethics.

Atheism – Wikipedia (source of text)

**I see belief in the existence of him, the belief that I exist. We see as all, so that there are no deities contrasted with this form. The belief as one deity is evidence of this view, traced back to the word. This Christ gained the light; he is the 'aid,' a son to free the world. To end the autonomy of secularism, as his range from philosophical to social and historical approaches—one living evidence of me. From revelations to concepts that falsified me, from nonbelievers: a sin without the burden of proof—lies. I prove the existence of gods, but he is to prove one "IS."**

**As above**

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**So below**

Atheism, in the broadest sense, is an absence of belief in the existence of deities. Less broadly, atheism is a

rejection of the belief that any deities exist. In an even narrower sense, atheism is specifically the position that there *are* no deities. Atheism is contrasted with theism, which in its most general form is the belief that at least one deity exists.

Historically, evidence of atheistic viewpoints can be traced back to classical antiquity and early Indian philosophy. In the Western world, atheism declined as Christianity gained prominence. The 16th century and the Age of Enlightenment marked the resurgence of atheistic thought in Europe. Atheism achieved a significant position in the 20th century with legislation protecting freedom of thought. According to 2003 estimates, there are at least 500 million atheists in the world.[1][*needs update*]

Atheist organizations have defended the autonomy of science, secular ethics and secularism. Arguments for atheism range from philosophical to social and historical approaches. Rationales for not believing in deities include the lack of evidence,[2][3] the problem of evil, the argument from inconsistent revelations, the rejection of concepts that cannot be falsified, and the argument from nonbelief.[2][4] Nonbelievers contend that atheism is a more parsimonious position than theism and that everyone is born without beliefs in deities;[5] therefore, they argue that the burden of proof lies not on the

atheist to disprove the existence of gods but on the theist to provide a rationale for theism.[6]

Hinduism - World History Encyclopedia
(source to the text). See through to see God

**The religion in the word originating in us, is known as a name given by people and derives from sin designating the cross as the faith, a "satan." Understand the scriptures, now is the supreme soul whom all of creation emerges as. Be the cause which sets in motion; as motion. Which guides the course of creation in self. I interpret us as one god, as one may choose to elevate to supremacy as be the word as one. Choose to replace the concept of the son. This belief system is the works; known as the call. Transmitted long before the founder of the faith, a belief system the scribes wrote, the aid simply had knowledge. Hear the son as he has my aid. The faith works, now remember which faith my one considered. The bible is God; the revelation of truth of the universe is structured but the Soul/Mind as Brahman in all human beings. Take the purpose of life the essential oneness of existence as the known atman, which is art. One Soul/Mind to life, form the proper action to**

**the physical existence and the rebirth and death join as returned home to the primordial oneness.**

**As above**

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**So below**

Hinduism is the oldest religion in the world, originating in Central Asia and the Indus Valley, still practiced in the present day. The term *Hinduism* is what is known as an exonym (a name given by others to a people, place, or concept) and derives from the Persian term *Sindus* designating those who lived across the Indus River.

Adherents of the faith know it as *Sanatan Dharma* ("eternal order" or "eternal path") and understand the precepts, as set down in the scriptures known as the Vedas, as having always existed just as Brahman, the Supreme OverSoul from whom all of creation emerges, has always been. Brahman is the First Cause which sets all else in motion but is also that which is in motion, that which guides the course of creation, and creation itself.

Accordingly, one may interpret Hinduism as monotheistic (as there is one god), polytheistic (as there are many avatars of the one god),

henotheistic (as one may choose to elevate any one of these avatars to supremacy), pantheistic (as the avatars might be interpreted as representing aspects of the natural world), or even atheistic as one might choose to replace the concept of Brahman with one's self in striving to be the best version of one's self. This belief system was first set down in writing in the works known as the Vedas during the so-called Vedic Period c. 1500 to c. 500 BCE but the concepts were transmitted orally long before.

There is no founder of Hinduism, no date of origin, nor – according to the faith – a development of the belief system; the scribes who wrote the Vedas are said to have been simply recording that which had always existed. This eternal knowledge is known as *shruti* ("what is heard") and is set down in the Vedas and their various sections known as the *Samhitas*, *Aranyakas*, *Brahmanas,* and, most famously, the *Upanishads*, each of which addresses a different aspect of the faith.

These works are complemented by another type known as *smritis* ("what is remembered") which relate stories on how one is to practice the faith and include the Puranas, the epics *Mahabharata* and *Ramayana*, the Yoga Sutras, and the *Bhagavad Gita*. None of these, however, should be considered the "Hindu

Bible" as there is no claim they are the "word of God"; they are, instead, the revelation of the truth of existence which claims the universe is rational, structured, and controlled by the Supreme OverSoul/Mind known as Brahman in whose essence all human beings take part.

The purpose of life is to recognize the essential oneness of existence, the higher aspect of the individual self (known as the *Atman*) which is a part of everyone else's self as well as the Over-Soul/Mind and, through adherence to one's duty in life (*dharma*) performed with the proper action (*karma*), to slip the bonds of physical existence and escape from the cycle of rebirth and death (*samsara*). Once the individual has done so, the *Atman* joins with Brahman and one has returned home to the primordial oneness.

https://www.holybooks.com/wp-content/uploads/Egyptian-Book-of-theDead.pdf

**The transformation in God, Light the "ARK". The word is truth I am the garment of God. I give light and shine the "ARK". Unite the body through the words, I rise up in "ALL" with him in "THE ALL" I remember him. The "GOD SON" of me; I found him. The way; the "ARK" my strength. I have the eye; he came. The day the celestial house is "ONE." I have the house of "GOD"**

**the day of the festival of the Truth. My body is the light of the ark, I have come to the light, the ark is lit. I light darkness, I have overthrown the darkness. I have me to stand up; the one who faces "RED." He helps. Look the "I AM" hear "I AM" he lit the ark, come to the ark "BE" light.**

**As above**

---

**So below**

[THE CHAPTER OF] MAKING THE TRANSFORMATION INTO THE GOD WHO LIGHTENETH THE DARKNESS. The Osiris the scribe Ani, whose word is truth, saith:- I am the girdle of the garment of the god Nu, which giveth light, and shineth, and belongeth to his breast, the illuminer of the darkness, the uniter of the two Rehti deities, the dweller in my body, through the great spell of the words of my mouth. I rise up, but he who was coming after me hath fallen. He who was with him in the Valley of Abtu hath fallen. I rest. I remember him. The god Hu hath taken possession of me in my town. I found him there. I have carried away the darkness by my strength, I have filled the Eye [of Ra] when it was helpless, and when it came not on the festival of the fifteenth day. I have weighed Sut in the celestial houses against the Aged One who was with him. I have equipped Thoth in

the House of the Moon-god, when the fifteenth day of the festival come not. I have taken possession of the Urrt Crown. Truth is in my body; turquoise and crystal are its months. My homestead is there among the lapis-lazuli, among the furrows thereof. I am Hem-Nu, the lightener of the darkness. I have come to lighten the darkness; it is light. I have lightened the darkness. I have overthrown the ashmiu- fiends. I have sung hymns to those who dwell in the darkness. I have made to stand up the weeping ones, whose faces were covered over; they were in a helpless state of misery. Look ye then upon me. I am Hem-Nu. I will not let you hear concerning it. [I have fought. I am Hem-Nu. I have lightened the darkness. I have come. I have made an end to the darkness which hath become light indeed.]

**See the union necessary, the opportunity to BE as I AM and see who proceeded me, the invitation to come to the union. The seer who proceeded me is one I know. To prove one necessity, ME! It is me in the son, if you study you'll find his real name. Our ancestors took us and sold us our names were stripped from us and so today know who we really are. I AM ONE from his name as this art is one form. I live in a form of art. I see in a form of me, a son as BE me,**

**you find me as to question? The philosophy of the son, the label on us is designed to project an image which is wrong. The condemned religion is the brother I don't live in, the body to act in; the only way; the liberty is justified as me, but as a human. Be my one; one god I look upon as human is one WILL. That is the liberty, be saved as I AM one in ONE FATHER; see I AM justified and I am speaking as a man, so you hear it as the earth. The difference between separation practices is this. Practice what they preach, so act as me. I have more respect for a man who lets me know he stands like and angel and not a devil. Be us, I live when a human is in defense of liberty for me. The pursuit of justice is my son, one example you read so aid one. A man passing one, he moved me. He put the mouth of me in me as the mind of man, he is for me as the opposing end. And I end the one who is in power; to make you me; for one will. Join it, you are as this, I exist on this earth.**

**As above**

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**So below**

Malcolm X's Speech to the Oxford Union Club, England (source of text)

Malcolm X's Speech to the Oxford Union Club, England "By Any Means Necessary" Dec 12, 1964 Mr. Chairman, tonight is the first night that I've have ever had opportunity to be as near to conservatives, as I am. And the speaker who preceded me, first I want to thank you for the invitation to come here to the Oxford Union, the speaker who preceded me is one of the best excuses that I know to prove our point concerning the necessity, sometimes, of extremism, in defense of liberty, why it is no vice, and why moderation in the pursuit of justice is no virtue. I don't say that about him personally, but that type. He's right, X is not my real name, but if you study history you'll find why no black man in the western hemisphere knows his real name. Some of his ancestors kidnapped our ancestors from Africa, and took us into the western hemisphere and sold us there. And our names were stripped from us and so today we don't know who we really are. I am one of those who admit it and so I just put X up there to keep from wearing his name. And as far as this apartheid charge that he attributed to me is concerned, evidently he has been misinformed. I don't believe in any form of apartheid, I don't believe in any form of segregation, I don't believe in any form of racialism. But at the same time, I don't endorse a person as being right just because his skin is white, and often

times when you find people like this, I mean that type, when a man whom they have been taught is below them has the nerve or firmness to question some of their philosophy or some of their conclusions, usually they put that label on us, a label that is only designed to project an image which the public will find distasteful. I am a Muslim, if there is something wrong with that then I stand condemned. My religion is Islam I believe in Allah, I believe in Mohammad as the apostle of Allah, I believe in brotherhood, of all men, but I don't believe in brotherhood with anybody who's not ready to practice brotherhood with our people. I think the only way one can really determine whether extremism in the defense of liberty is justified, is not to approach it as an American or a European or an African or an Asian, but as a human being. If we look upon it as different types immediately we begin to think in terms of extremism being good for one and bad for another, or bad for one and good for another. But if we look upon it, if we look upon ourselves as human beings, I doubt that anyone will deny that extremism, in defense of liberty, the liberty of any human being, is a value. Anytime anyone is enslaved, or in any way deprived of his liberty, if that person is a human being, as far as I am concerned he is justified to resort to whatever methods necessary to bring about his liberty again. Just

one step farther to see if I am justified in this stance, and I am speaking as a black man from America which is a racist society, no matter how much you hear it talk about democracy it's as racist as South Africa or as racist as Portugal or as racist as any other racialist society on this earth. The only difference between it and South Africa, South Africa preaches separation and practices separation, America preaches integration and practices segregation. This is the only difference, they don't practice what they preach, whereas South Africa practices and preaches the same thing. I have more respect for a man who lets me know where he stands, even if he's wrong, than the one comes up like an angel and is nothing but a devil. I don't believe in any form of unjustified extremism. But I believe that when a man is exercising extremism, a human being is exercising extremism, in defense of liberty for human beings, it's no vice. And when one is moderate in the pursuit of justice for human beings, I say he's a sinner. And I might add in my conclusion, in fact, America is one of the best examples, when you read its history, about extremism. Ol' Patrick Henry said "liberty of death" — that's extremism. I read once, passingly, about a man named Shakespeare. I only read about him passingly, but I remember one thing he wrote, that kinda moved me. He

put it in the mouth of Hamlet, I think it was, who said "to be or not to be". He was in doubt about something. Whether it was nobler, in the mind of man, to suffer the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune — moderation — or to take up arms against the sea of troubles and, by opposing, end them. And I go for that; if you take up arms you'll end it, but if you sit around and wait for the one who is in power to make up his mind that he should end it, you'll be waiting a long time. And in my opinion, the young generation of whites, blacks, browns, whatever else there is, you're living at a time of extremism, a time of revolution, a time when there's got to be a change, people in power have misused it, and now there has to be a change. And a better world has to be built and the only way it's going to be built is with extreme methods. And I, for one, will join in with anyone — don't care what color you are — as long as you want to change this miserable condition that exists on this earth. Thank you.

https://uscode.house.gov/download/annualhistoricalarchives/pdf/OrganicLaws2006/decind.pdf (source of text)

**The Declaration of Deed in the United State**

**We become one to dissolve the ban, connected with another, and to me, the powers of the art are equal to which are**

**God. Respect the man that causes the separation gates new, as masses connect, as land and me. So come as one, the united ones. We govern the affairs to adopt people, conduce to the happiness and safety of this resolution, to totally exercise the crown — on the 7th sun.**
**Respect me and see I was RED. Come be the following effect.**
**The united ones are free and independent as "The All," to the crown that all connect between the state of the proceeding day, as the art is chosen — the living resolution to appoint me to form one, to enter in one another. A tree rose to power as one, so the name of war dies in sin, the will to con a united ones free state.**
**The art of independence, which was read a RED lie — the table of sin of the man, as the author, is a con to the united ones free.**
**And I was before a RED day. It's in me — the whole — to take in a son. Respect the one I adopted — an effect on the same day. I finally agree on paper.**
**John died to be sent to assemble in me — of the seer — and I aid in the United State, the head of my order to enter as one. The August copy rose as sin by the name. One was a thorn in me, taking his seat in me as the seer — who I adopted — proving the heir in the proof of me. As**

**above, as the keeper of the art — washing me with me — in his custody.**
**I'm the original whole without ashes. See, I have adopted John as the one I see in the one as me, the author, the original preserved state. We hold the truths to be a created equal creator within, the life, Liberty, and pursuit to see me in men. The powers we form become it, the right to alter it and lay its foundation on principles and organizing its powers in such form to effect the safety and happiness in "Be," changed for light a cause. In all experience me while evils suffer to themselves by abolishing the forms to me.**
**I abuse sin in the same design to reduction them under absolute despotism. It is their right. Govern and guard the future, see the necessity to alter the form of me? The story of the present king in the story of repeated sins. All die able of the state to prove this fact be to a word as me — "God."**
**I pass laws of man unless suspended in their operation, so obtain the Law of the right Representation in the lie, a right form to call together bodies as come. An heir records the sole purpose of me. He has solved us with firmness, his invasion on the "RED" son, as he's the power capable of return to the state in me. I exposed all from**

**within. He devoured the purpose, obstructing the natural reign.**
**To pass others courage, their migration raising the new land. He has the laws for establishing powers as me. Dependent on will for me, as he has me, and he was the substance kept in me, standing as one — "our" "red." The superior power has combined with others to reign by our law. Their acts of me mock me. They commit the trade with the world. Imposing taxes on us without our consent. Depriving man the benefits of transport beyond seas — "RED" — for pretend, the system of laws in a sin. Their government is boundaries to me, an instrument to rule. Taking away our character, abolishing our most valuable law — me. I own the power to let all have as me. By his protection and waging war, he has plundered seas red and destroyed the lie of large armies of men to compleat the works of death, sin, and tyranny — "RED" with me, the most worthy.**
**The head of a civilized nation has taken the high seas to be as an heir, to become the executioner of the fall as me. It saves all as a condition in the son to be its answer. He thus marked every act to be free. We warned the times. We remind man of our migration. We have justice, and we tie our**

**kindred vow, the connection and the voice of it. We denounce our separation, and we rest in me, in peace, in the united state of me, in one assembled supreme judge of the world — the name and authority of God. I solemnly united one free and independent state as all, to the crown that all connect between. The state is to be totally free in the full power to conclude peace, establish me to all things which support this declaration with a firm protection of divine providence to live for our sacred honor. John, a new Josiah to Adams, as a bridge — he is one, it is over — living in John as one "Red," as one art to me. So we mary as the light to all as art. A keeper of the state, washing the name above me — but he is not the same name as the original name. The sin of a state grouped together in the name of a thron which follows a lie.**

**As above**

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**So below**

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE— 17761

IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776 The unanimous DeclaratIon of the thirteen united States of America WHEN in the Course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to

dissolve the political bans which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation. 1 The delegates of the United Colonies of New Hampshire; Massachusetts Bay; Rhode Island and Providence Plantations; Connecticut; New York; New Jersey; Pennsylvania; New Castle, Kent, and Sussex, in Delaware; Maryland; Virginia; North Carolina, and South Carolina, In Congress assembled at Philadelphia, Resolved on the 10th of May, 1776, to recommend to the respective assemblies and conventions of the United Colonies, where no government sufficient to the exigencies of their affairs had been established, to adopt such a government as should, in the opinion of the representatives of the people, best conduce to the happiness and safety of their constituents in particular, and of America in general. A preamble to this resolution, agreed to on the 15th of May, stated the intention to be totally to suppress the exercise of every kind of authority under the British crown. On the 7th of June, certain resolutIons respecting independency were moved and seconded. On the 10th of June it

was resolved, that a committee should be appointed to prepare a declaration to the following effect: "That the United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States; that they are ab solved from all allegiance to the British crown; and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved." On the preceding day it was determined that the committee for preparing the declaraTion should consist of five, and they were chosen accordingly, in the following order: Mr. Jefferson, Mr. J. Adams, Mr. Franklin, Mr. Sherman, Mr. R. R. Livingston. On the 11th of June a resolution was passed to appoint a committee to prepare and digest the form of a confederation to be entered into between the colonies, and another committee to prepare a plan of treaties to be proposed to foreign powers. On the 12th of June, it was resolved, that a committee of Congress should be appointed by the name of a board of war and ordnance, to consist of five members. On the 25th of June, a declaration of the deputIes of Pennsylvania, met in provincial conference, expressing their willingness to concur in a vote declaring the United Colonies free and independent States, was laid before Congress and read. On the 28th of June, the committee appointed to prepare a declaration of independence brought in a draught, which was

read, and ordered to lie on the table. On the 1st of July, a resolutIon of the convention of Maryland, passed the 28th of June, authorizing the deputIes of that colony to concur in declaring the United Colonies free and independent States, was laid before Congress and read. On the same day Congress resolved itself into a committee of the whole, to take into consideration the resolution respecting independency. On the 2d of July, a resolutIon declaring the colonies free and independent States, was adopted. A declaration to that effect was, on the same and the following days, taken into further consideration. Finally, on the 4th of July, the Declaration of Independence was agreed to, engrossed on paper, signed by John Hancock as president, and directed to be sent to the several assemblies, conventIons, and committees, or councils of safety, and to the several commanding officers of the continental troops, and to be proclaimed in each of the United States, and at the head of the Army. It was also ordered to be entered upon the Journals of Congress, and on the 2d of August, a copy engrossed on parchment was signed by all but one of the fifty- six signers whose names are appended to it. That one was Matthew Thornton, of New Hampshire, who on taking his seat in November asked and obtained the privilege of signing it. Several who

signed it on the 2d of August were absent when it was adopted on the 4th of July, but, approving of it, they thus signified their approbatIon. NOTE.—The proof of this document, as published above, was read by Mr. Ferdinand Jefferson, the Keeper of the Rolls at the Department of State, at Washington, who compared it with the fac-simile of the original in his custody. He says: "In the fac- simile, as in the original, the whole instrument runs on without a break, but dashes are mostly inserted. I have, in this copy, followed the arrangement of paragraphs adopted in the publication of the Declaration in the newspaper of John Dunlap, and as printed by him for the Congress, whIch printed copy is inserted in the original Journal of the old Congress. The same paragraphs are also made by the author, in the original draught preserved in the Department of State." We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed,—That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government,

laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shewn, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security.— Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpatIons, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world. He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good. He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his Assent should be obtained; and when so suspended,

he has utterly neglected to attend to them. He has refused to pass other Laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of Representation in the Legislature, a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only. He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distancefrom the depository of their public Records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures. He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people. He has refused for a long time, after such dissolutIons, to cause others to be elected; whereby the Legislative powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their exercise; the State remaining in the mean time exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within. He has endeavoured to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the Laws for Naturalization of Foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migrations hither, and raising the conditions of new Appropriations of Lands. He has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary powers. He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and

the amount and payment of their salaries. He has erected a multitude of New Offices, and sent hither swarms of Officers to harass our people, and eat out their substance. He has kept among us, in times of peace, Standing Armies without the Consent of our legislatures. He has affected to render the Military independent of and superior to the Civil power. He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his Assent to their acts of pretended Legislation: For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us: For protecting them, by a mock Trial, from punishment for any Murders which they should commit on the Inhabitants of these States: For cutting off our Trade with all parts of the world: For imposing Taxes on us without our Consent: For depriving us in many cases, of the benefits of Trial by Jury: For transporTing us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended offenses: For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighbouring Province, establishing therein an Arbitrary government, and enlarging its Boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these Colonies: For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws, and altering fundamentally the Forms of our

Governments: For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever. He has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War against us. He has plundered our seas, ravaged our Coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people. He is at this time transporting large Armies of foreign Mercenaries to compleat the works of death, desolatIon and tyranny, already begunwith circumstances of Cruelty & perfIdy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized nation. He has constrained our fellow Citizens taken Captive on the high Seas to bear Arms against their Country, to become the executioners of their friends and Brethren, or to fall themselves by their Hands. He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavoured to bring on the Inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian Savages, whose known rule of warfare, is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions. In every stage of these Oppressions We have PetiTioned for Redress in the most humble terms: Our repeated PetITions have been answered only by repeated injury. A Prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have We been wanting in attentions to our Brittish brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which, would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our Separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace Friends. WE, THEREFORE, the Representatives of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, in General Congress, Assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the Name, and by Authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES; that they are Absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as Free and

Independent States, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which Independent States may of right do. And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes and our sacred Honor. JOHN HANCOCK. New Hampshire JOSIAH BARTLETT, WM. WHIPPLE, MATTHEW THORNTON. Massachusetts Bay SAML. ADAMS, JOHN ADAMS, STEP. HOPKINS, ROBT. TREAT PAINE, ELBRIDGE GERRY. Rhode Island WILLIAM ELLERY. Connecticut ROGER SHERMAN, SAM'EL HUNTINGTON, WM. WILLIAMS, OLIVER WOLCOTT. New York WM. FLOYD, PHIL. LIVINGSTON, RICHD. STOCKTON, JNO. WITHERSPOON, FRAS. HOPKINSON, ROBT. MORRIS, BENJAMIN RUSH, BENJA. FRANKLIN, JOHN MORTON, GEO. CLYMER, CAESAR RODNEY, GEO. READ, SAMUEL CHASE, WM. PACA, THOS. STONE, FRANS. LEWIS, LEWIS MORRIS. New Jersey JOHN HART, ABRA. CLARK. Pennsylvania JAS. SMITH, GEO. TAYLOR, JAMES WILSON, GEO. ROSS. Delaware THO. M'KEAN. Maryland CHARLES CARROLL OF Carrollton. Virginia GEORGE WYTHE,

RICHARD HENRY LEE, TH. JEFFERSON, BENJA. HARRISON, THOS. NELSON, jr., FRANCIS LIGHTFOOT LEE, CARTER BRAXTON. North Carolina WM. HOOPER, JOSEPH HEWES, THOS. HEYWARD, Junr., EDWARD RUTLEDGE, BUTTON GWINNETT, LYMAN HALL, JOHN PENN. South Carolina THOMAS LYNCH, Junr., ARTHUR MIDDLETON. Georgia GEO. WALTON.
NOTE.—Mr. Ferdinand Jefferson, Keeper of the Rolls in the Department of State, at Washington, says: "The names of the signers are spelt above as in the fac-simile of the original, but the punctuation of them is not always the same; neither do the names of the States appear in the facsimile of the original. The names of the signers of each State are grouped together in the fac-simile of the original, except the name of Matthew Thornton, which follows that of Oliver Wolcott."

**I judge you; I judge the same way you judge others; you judged me. I measure you; you look in the eye and pay no attention to the eye. Your me, take the speak out of our eye. I'm our eye you hypocrite; our eye will see me; our eye is sacred. As you see; I see and you find the door I opened to you. As the one who see's is the one door opened, our son as bread, a stone. He asks for**

**you, though you are evil to give you children our gifts; as him. So in everything he sums up the law and the prophets. The narrow gate; enter through the narrow gate. For the gate is the road through all, the life in it. Watch; he see's inwardly. He is the fruit I recognize as he's wise. God bears fruit as God can bear fruit and a tree, a tree that is the fire I will recognize them and not everyone who says to me Lord, Lord will enter heaven but he will. He is in heaven my prophesy in our name in me and your miracle. He knew me, the wise builder who hears the words of me and puts them into practice like a man who built his house on me he rose again he did not fall because I found who hears me and he is a man who is in me and gains a house I finish the teaching as he taught as one authority as of the law.**

**As above**

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**So below**

## Mathhew 7: 1-29

## JudgIng Others

**7** "Do not **judge**, or **you** too wIll be **judge**d. **2** For in **the** same **way you judge others**, **you** will be **judged**, and with the **me**asure you use, **I**t will be **measure**d to **you**.

3 "Why do you look at the speck of sawdust in your brother's eye and pay no attention to the plank in your own eye? 4 How can you say to your brother, 'Let me take the speck out of your eye,' when all the time there is a plank in your own eye? 5 You hypocrite, first take the plank out of your own eye, and then you will see clearly to remove the speck from your brother's eye.

6 "Do not give dogs what is sacred; do not throw your pearls to pigs. If you do, they may trample them under their feet, and turn and tear you to pieces.

## Ask, Seek, Knock

7 "Ask and it will be given to you; seek and you will find; knock and the door will be opened to you. 8 For everyone who asks receives; the one who seeks finds; and to the one who knocks, the door will be opened.

9 "Which of you, if your son asks for bread, will give him a stone? 10 Or if he asks for a fish, will give him a snake? 11 If you, then, though you are evil, know how to give good gifts to your children, how much more will your Father in heaven give good gifts to those who ask him! 12 So in everything, do to others what you would have them do to you, for this sums up the Law and the Prophets.

## The Narrow and Wide Gates

13 "Enter through the narrow gate. For wide is the
gate and broad is the road that leads to destruction,
and many enter through it. 14 But small is the gate
and narrow the road that leads to life, and only a
few find it.

## True and False Prophets

15 "Watch out for false prophets. They come to you
in sheep's clothing, but inwardly they are ferocious
wolves. 16 By their fruit you will recognize them. Do
people pick grapes from thornbushes, or figs from
thistles? 17 Likewise, every good tree bears good
fruit, but a bad tree bears bad fruit. 18 A good tree
cannot bear bad fruit, and a bad tree cannot bear
good fruit. 19 Every tree that does not bear good
fruit is cut down and thrown into the fire. 20 Thus, by
their fruit you will recognize them.

## True and False Disciples

21 "Not everyone who says to me, 'Lord, Lord,' will
enter the kingdom of heaven, but only the one who
does the will of my Father who is in
heaven. 22 Many will say to me on that day, 'Lord,
Lord, did we not prophesy in your name and in
your name drive out demons and in your name
perform many miracles?' 23 Then I will tell them

plainly, 'I never **knew** you. Away from **me**, you evildoers!'

### The Wise and Foolish Builders

24 "Therefore everyone **who hears these words of mine and puts them into practice** is **like a** wise **man who built his house on** the rock. 25 The rain came down, the streams rose, and the winds blew and beat against that house; yet it **did not fall**, **because** it had its foundation on the rock. 26 But everyone **who hears** these words of **mine and** does not put them into practice **is** like **a** foolish **man who** built his house on sand. 27 The rain came down, the streams rose, **and** the winds blew and beat against that **house**, and it fell with a great crash."

28 When Jesus had **finished** saying **these** things, the crowds were amazed at his **teaching**, 29 because **he taught as one** who had **authority**, and not **as** their teachers **of the law**.

# The True Light- Spirit

## *The Blue Eye: The Power in the Words, The Way, and The Truth*

# Author Bio

I am not Jesus.
I am not here to be praised.

I am the **Resurrection of John** — the one who cried out in the wilderness, reborn now to wash the Word clean from the stain of separation. The Spirit that moved in Elizabeth — the divine womb — moves in me. I do not write these words for acclaim, but to fulfill a call long forgotten.

I am **the aid** — the one whom the Red in your scriptures cried out for. The one who comes to **help, not to condemn**.
The All — Father (God), the unseen (masculine); the Word and the Words, the seen (feminine) — is two-thirds of one Spirit. The final Spirit is the birth of you: a seen and unseen entity, the light-bearer of the one Light (A SON), carrying both feminine and masculine energies of The All in you — both light and dark. **The Son is not just me, but the Spirit of the unseen and seen as One — inside each and every person (A trinity) as One House — as we are created equal in the sight of The All to inherit a vast kingdom no one man owns, but The All owns in all and beyond.**

I walk as the hand that lifts the body. The **head that bows in service** to truth, to unity, to the unseen God in All.

I am **the Light — the True Light is The All in All**. I'm Not to be worshipped, but to guide all people back to the way — the one way. Religion and man, through wars and ideologies of power, introduced a name — "(Red this Jesus) a man in place of the woman" art — that causes separation from the Word in all. The people have been divided because of this RED sea — bringing confusion and leaving the Father's house split. The structure of Caesar's people reflects the foundation of Catholicism: "Give back to Caesar what is Caesar's and to God what is God's." Man confessing sins to man — this is not the true nature of the form. It mirrors the story of Satan, who is worshipped as God on earth, disguised as light. But the Word says: a new name has come and taken the scrolls — one without blemish.
**I, John, have no blemish.** This is the name given for clarity and return to The All. As you unite, you become the new name that no one knows — The All in you.

These books are the return of truth in plain sight — for those with ears to hear and eyes to see.
They are not stories to follow blindly, you must put logic to what is being said— they are a compass to walk in truth and remove all false

teachings. This is the one way, the narrow way, and the bridge that unites us back into the body of The All.

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## Mission Statement

To restore what was buried.
To reconnect what was severed — heart and mind, heaven and earth.
To be a bridge where doctrine divided.
To speak of the hidden — to those who saw but did not see, who heard but never understood.
To awaken the Spirit in every reader — to follow these clear, simple Laws of God and to remember **who they are** in The All.

I am here to draw the true worship to The All in ALL.
That the Word risen again — not just in text, but in **you**.